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OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

v. 24

1920

VOLUME XXIV

LANCASTER, PA.

1920

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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1920

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, FROM 1761 TO 1770,

BY H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ.

OFFICERS FOR 1920.

OBITUARIES FOR 1919.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 1.

24
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Annual Society Outing.

The annual outing of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held Saturday, September 20, 1919, at Cassel's Park, near Marietta, upon invitation from Hon. H. B. Cassel.

Members and friends began to gather about noon and at 3.30 o'clock, when President Landis called the meeting to order, there were about 150 members present.

After singing "The Star Spangled Banner," led by Wm. A. Trost, the President introduced Mr. Cassel, who delivered an address of welcome.

Mr. H. Frank Eshleman responded on behalf of the Society.

Dr. Montgomery, State Librarian, delivered an address on "Mifflin and his work during the Revolutionary War as Aide-de-Camp to General Washington."

An historical sketch of the farm upon which the park is located where the outing was held, prepared by Miss Martha B. Clark, was read by D. F. Magee, Esq.

An original poem, written by Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, entitled "A Voice From Flanders," was read by Mr. H. Burd Cassel.

After some closing remarks by the President the meeting closed by singing "America."

A social hour followed during which Mr. and Mrs. Cassel entertained the Society and friends in a very hospitable manner.

Items of Local Interest from the Pennsylvania Gazette, from 1761 to 1770.¹

By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ.

1761.

The issue of January 15 recites that the French garrison at Detroit are at Lancaster, on their way to Philadelphia and also a number of the people that were prisoners there, are also in the company. And in the issue of February 5 it is stated that the French Governor of Detroit and some officers and 38 privates belonging to the French garrison there, had reached Philadelphia; and were on their way to New York.

The issue of January 22 contains news of the death of George II; and the announcement of the accession of George III. It also sets out the rejoicing among the people that George III reigns. All the dignitaries of Philadelphia gathered at the "Governor's House" to hear the new king proclaimed. How differently they felt a few years later!

The same issue contains a sale advertisement by Whitlock and Dillwyn of their goods in their store in Lancaster Borough, which they were about to dispose of. The store and warehouse adjoined the house in which Jas. Davis, the shopkeeper, lived and was opposite Ludwig Lowman's, in King Street near the Court House.

We may pause here to note that our neighbor town of Reading held festive exercises on January 26, to celebrate the accession of George III. An excellent sermon was preached in St. Michael's Church by Rev. Wm. Hansi. In the evening the town was beautifully illuminated; and large bonfires were made in several parts of the place and on the Mountain nearby. The *Gazette* of February 5 records this event.

Joseph Pugh, of Lancaster, was appointed to sell lottery tickets for the Dunlap lottery. This is recorded in the issue of March 12. This was a lottery to dispose of Dunlap's books before his going to England.

In the issue of April 2 the census or rather number of houses of Philadelphia is set out, there being 2,969 houses. In 1753 there were 2,300. We remember that Lancaster had 500 houses or 2,000 people in 1754, and in 1766 we had 600 houses. Thus it appears that Lancaster was about one fifth the size of Philadelphia, about this time.

In the issue of April 16 Felix Donnelly, the Lancaster jailer, advertises that he holds Jere Wilson, a run-away servant of Grubb's iron works.

The same issue contains an echo of Lancaster County slavery. Ulrich

¹ See October, 1919, number for prior items.

Reigart advertises a healthy negro boy, fourteen years old, for sale. He sets out that he has had smallpox and measles; and is country born.

The issue of July 9 contains an article stating that James Sterrett of Rapho Township, lost his negro servant boy. I mention this only because the Sterretts of Donegal and of that neighborhood were in the ancestry of Justice Sterrett, late of our Supreme Court.

The issue of July 23 contains a large advertisement of the lotteries for the assisting in building the Presbyterian Church of Lancaster, the Dutch School House in Lancaster, and the bridge over the Octoraro.

The issue of August 20 contains an advertisement of the lotteries for the improvement of the buildings of the New Jersey College, the Oxford Church, the German School House and the Presbyterian Churches of Lancaster, of Middletown and of the Forks of the Brandywine.

The statement is made that a \$2,135 lottery for erecting the School House for the High Dutch Reformed Congregation at Lancaster is to be held; also one for raising \$565 to enable the wardens of St. James Church at Lancaster to complete the work begun by them.

The school lottery uses the argument that in order that the poor may have equal chances with the rich, the members of the High Dutch Reformed Congregation intend erecting a new school building. Their old school building, it is set out, was erected almost with the first settlement of the town; and it is too small and is dangerous. And as the congregation have just spent a large sum on erecting their new church, they are unable to carry out the plan of the school house without aid.

The St. James' wardens return thanks for the public's generous response to their call for money in the past; but state that they need more funds also. The managers to conduct the combined Episcopal Church and Dutch Church Lottery were Geo. Ross, John Barr, Bernard Hubley, Mathias Slough, Wm. Bowman, Christopher Crawford, Casper Shaffner, Michael Fortney, Daniel May, Phil. Lenhorn, Paul Weitzel, Jacob Kurtz, Ludwig Lowman in Lancaster Boro; and Henry Wm. Steigel, James Anderson, Thos. Holiday of Lancaster County; Wm. Reiser and Peter Teller of Bucks County; Michael Swoop and Geo. Kurtz of York County; and Jacob Werner of Philadelphia.

The Presbyterian Church set out their case, and at the same time mention something of the history of their first church building, in the same issue, August 20, as follows: "Whereas the members of the Presbyterian Congregation in Lancaster are at present erecting a house for the public worship of God; and for that purpose have severally contributed, in proportion to their abilities; but find that the sums already acquired cannot possibly defray the expense of completing such a building; and as they are perfectly sensible that when engaged in endeavoring to advance true religion, and to assist their fellow Christians, in diffusing and perpetuating its inestimable blessings, it is their indispensable duty to omit nothing that may be subservient to this valuable end; they therefore have found it necessary to enable themselves further, by having recourse to a small and easy lottery. And at a time when the generosity and benevolence of the public are so remarkable, when every laudable design, every pious and beneficial institution, soliciting an encouragement,

meets with immediate approbation, and countenance, it is humbly expected and presumed that this will likewise be favored with a kind reception."

It is then set out that the design is to raise \$2,250. To do this 5,000 tickets at \$3 each were sold.

The managers were John Anderson, Adam Hoopes and Francis Campbell in Cumberland County; George Stephenson, Esq., and Col. Hans Hamilton in York County; Wm. Bowman, Robt. Thompson, John Harris, Samuel Scott, James Anderson, Henry Helm, Andrew Work, Moses Irwin, John Allison and Wm. White in Lancaster County; Wm. Henry in Philadelphia; Dr. John McKinley and Thomas Montgomery in New Castle; Job Ruston, John Miller, John Culberson of Chester County.

The managers of the lottery to build a bridge over Octoraro, at James Porter's Mill, where the Great Road from Lancaster to Nottingham crosses the Octoraro, were Wm. Newlands, Elihu Hall, James Porter, Willm. Ewing, Robt. Ewing, Patrick Ewing and Samuel Gillespie. The Porters, Ewings and Gillespies were all prominent in those early days.

In the issue of October 8 the election returns are given: Assembly for Lancaster County, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, John Douglass and James Webb. For sheriff, John Hay and John Barr; and for Coroner, Mathias Slough and Fred Stone. (Note: the governor selected the sheriff and coroner from two candidates returned for each office. He generally selected the one having the highest vote.)

In the issue of December 3 John Posthewaite advertises for a horse stolen from Sebastian Graeff of Lancaster Boro.

In the issue of December 10 there is advertised a lottery for the building of a bridge over Great Conestoga Creek where the Great Road between Lancaster and Philadelphia crosses it. This lottery recites that the great trade carried on between the city of Philadelphia and the Boro of Lancaster, and the parts beyond and adjacent to said Boro, is so well known to all merchants, tradesmen and farmers and almost to all the inhabitants of this Province, that, it would be useless to give a particular account of it. But as it is altogether carried on by land carriage, every method that can render it more safe and easy ought to be pursued. Therefore the management, in their desire to serve the county, think it expedient to raise a sum of money to build a bridge over the said creek, which is oftentimes impassable and dangerous for a long time.

Thirteen thousand five hundred tickets at \$4 each were to be sold for the project; and of the \$54,000 so raised 15 per cent. or \$8,100 were to be used for the bridge; and the remaining \$45,900 was to go to the prize winners.

The managers were Adam Simon Kuhn, Robert Thompson, Geo. Ross, John Hays, Wm. Bauman, Wm. White, John Barr, Philip Lenheer, Chris. Crawford, Mathias Slough, Jos. Simons, Robert Fulton (father of the inventor), Adam Reiger, John Spoor, Jacob Carpenter, Wm. Smith, Col. Pat. Work, James Anderson, Thos. Minshall, Henry Wm. Stiegel, John Miller, Henry Walters, Wm. Douglass, Garrett Brenner, Thos. Black, Michael Haverstick, Michael Swope, John Hopkins, Henry Kepperle—a galaxy of brains and genius, which ought to have insured the success of any undertaking in those early days.

The issue of December 31 contains notice of a lottery to raise \$562 to pay

the arrears due to a company of soldiers in Berks County. These were Tulpehocken soldiers, who went out in 1753 against the savages, and had never been paid.

Thus it appears that the lottery was an almost universal means of putting across any project, needing money, which the people were not able to raise in the ordinary manner. It would seem that loans were not thought of.

1762.

In the issue of January 28, of this year, the Leacock Presbyterian Church lottery is referred to and the same postponed. This would point out that the Leacock Presbyterian Church was building about the same time that the Lancaster Church was in progress of erection.

In the issue of July 15 there is a public notice requiring all those of the Province who have demands against the government for quartering of soldiers, of each county, to make them known to the Provincial Commissioners.

In the issue of October 7 the Lancaster County election returns appear as follows: Assembly, John Douglass, James Webb, Emanuel Carpenter and James Wright. Returned for selection for sheriff, John Hay and John Barr; and returned for selection for coroner, Mathias Slough and Casper Shaffner.

The election returns for Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, York, Berks, Northampton and Cumberland Counties also appear here.

In the issue of November 4 there is an item, setting forth that at the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lancaster County three persons were convicted of burglary; and sentenced to death.

1763.

In the issue of April 7 there is an article, setting forth that Constable Adam Reid had made recovery of a lot of hardware, carpenter's tools, etc., stolen from the Leacock Presbyterian Church then being built, a lot of bricks from the Lancaster Barracks and an iron stove from Cornwall furnace.

The issue of August 4 details how the Indians are collecting in York County and in East Carlisle. Refugees are fleeing these parts; and are being well taken care of by moneys collected by many church congregations; and that the Quakers and Mennonites were very liberal in this enterprise. They gave large sums of money and hired and paid armed men to go to the defense and to help get in the crops, in the dangerous sections.

In the September 1 issue the political cards and announcements appear for the first time. John Barr announces his candidacy for sheriff. Prior to this year no such cards appear. But from this time on many candidates seemed to avail themselves of the newspaper advertising.

In the issue of September 8 there is an item regarding a body of men who went from our Lancaster and other neighborhoods to Great Island in the West Branch of Susquehanna (the frontier), to fight the savages. Among them Clemens, Scott, Chambers, McLaughlin and others were wounded. The party consisted of 110 men.

In the issue of October 6 the local election returns are published as follows: Assemblymen, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, John Douglass and Isaac Saunders; for sheriff, John Hay and John Barr; for coroner, Mathias Slough and George Strickler.

The issue of October 17 contains an account of the horrible butchery of whites by Indians. It recites that near Wyoming nine men and a woman were thus killed. The woman was roasted and had two large barn door hinges in her hands, put there red hot to torture her. Several of the men had awls thrust into their eyes, and spears, arrows and pitchforks stuck into their bodies.

In the issue of November 17 there is an article detailing how the people of Lancaster County have responded to the defense of the inhabitants against Indian outrages, and it concludes that the people "have shown a noble spirit on all occasions of that kind."

1764.

The issue of April 5 contains an item showing how the people about Carlisle and other parts stood in great fear of Indian outrages.

The issue of Aug. 2 contains a notice of the death of Gilbert Tennant, who for so long a time had violent religious controversies with George Whitfield.

In the issue of September 27 there is announcement by John Douglass that he refuses longer to be a candidate for Assembly. The election returns of the several past years would seem to show that he was a favorite. He is no doubt a character, whose career ought to be written up. In the same issue several political cards appear announcing candidacies.

Among the political announcements is that of Samuel John Atlee, addressed to "the freeholders and other electors of the Boro of Lancaster and County of Lancaster," announcing his candidacy for sheriff, soliciting votes and promising, if elected, a high discharge of duty. Other cards are those of John Barr and Patrick Work.

In the issue of October 11 there is an article which takes issue with an effort made to "change the constitution" of the Province in favor of England. This article commends those who took the patriotic stand against the change which was levelled at "the rights of the freemen." John Montgomery was particularly complimented on his stand.

In the same issue appear the local election returns: Assemblymen, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, Isaac Saunders and James Webb. For sheriff, John Barr and James Webb, Jr. For coroner, Mathias Slough and Geo. Strickler.

In the issue of November 8 there is the item that Benjamin Franklin was appointed agent of Pennsylvania at the Court of Great Britain, and had set out for Chester to set sail. A great number of people accompanied him to Chester. (Our growing difficulties with mother England now made it necessary that we have the strongest man possible to represent us there.)

1765.

The issue of February 28 sets out the answer of James Galloway in reply to Jonathan Dickinson, who argued in support of a change of our government. The petition was made to the Crown for the change. Dickinson was for the change; and Galloway against it. Benjamin Franklin has a preface to the article, applauding the position of Galloway. (It would have been well for Pennsylvania and the colonies if Galloway had always been so patriotic.)

In the issue of March 14 appears the following article :

"Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, in consequence of repeated solicitation, has been induced to lay out a town on the east side of Susquehanna about four miles above Harris Ferry in Paxtang Township, Lancaster County, the situation whereof has many great qualities to recommend it, more than any other town heretofore erected in Pennsylvania. It is on a high level bank which commands a beautiful prospect of the river. The inhabitants along the Susquehanna for a considerable distance above Wyoming as far as Bedford may convey their produce to this place by water. The subscriber will attend April 2, to dispose of lots by way of ballot, on reasonable terms.

"JOHN COX, JR."

The towns which today would coincide with the site above mentioned are Lucknow, 3½ miles above Harrisburg; or Rockville, 5 miles above Harrisburg. Whether this project of John Cox resulted in the beginning of one of these present towns, need not now be decided.

Pennsylvania conditions are set forth in an item, containing a letter on the subject, in the issue of March 21. The letter is dated Philadelphia. It states, "The price of country produce is low, and likely to be lower. The islands which are our only market for flour are too small to take off the quantity we can spare. The army, which has hitherto kept up the price of meats for several years, is now removed, consequently the profits of grazing must be less than in times past. The late Act of Parliament has so cramped the exportation of lumber that nothing is to be made that way, for being shut out of Ireland, Spain and Lisbon, we have nowhere to send them, except in the islands which must have them at their own price. Hemp and flax then remain, to the cultivation of which, I am glad you and so many of your neighbors have given thought and attention. The country will quickly experience the advantage of it. The price of flax seed is so high that it alone might encourage raising of flax: nor is there any danger of it ever becoming a drug. The quality of our flax seed is better than that anywhere else grown." (The letter then continues dilating upon the profits of flax.)

In the issue of April 5 are set forth two sheriff sales: that of Crawford's Tavern in Drumore on the Great Road from Lancaster to Charlestown; and John Stoner's mill property in Conestogoe.

As to the latter, the sheriff says, there is erected on this land a complete mill, with two pair of stones, fit for merchant and country business and a complete saw-mill, having an excellent situation, on Pequea Creek, with plenty of water and 200 acres of land. Also a copper mine might be opened on it as there is plenty of copper ore, there.

The issue of April 18 contains a full copy of the "Stamp Act." It covers a whole page and the page is surrounded with the black lines of mourning.

In the issue of May 2 there is an advertisement stating that "Good Lancaster hemp is to be had at Dan Wister's store on Market Street, Philadelphia."

The issue of May 30 sets forth that the first great highway Act of the Province has just been passed.

In the issue of June 20 appear several articles on the Stamp Act, denouncing the same.

The issue of August 8 contains a news item stating that the Quakers of the Province are holding their general meeting in Lancaster this year; and that much important business is being attended to.

The issue of August 15 states that Lieutenant Frazer was cut off by a lot of Indians under command of Pontiac. This is contained in a letter dated Lancaster. The writer states, "The fate of Lieutenant Frazer is no longer to be doubted. Yesterday the intelligence was received from a Seneca Indian Chief who had been called to a meeting lately, held at one of their villages near the Lakes, when he was informed by the Ottawas that after Lieutenant Frazer got to the Illinois, he sent messengers to the different nations residing near that place, to acquaint them of his arrival; and that their brethren the English expected they would come to council with them. But Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, immediately on receiving the message called all the Indians under his influence to the Illinois and ordered the French commanding officer there to deliver up the Englishmen to him, as he had prepared a large kettle in which to boil them, and all other Englishmen that came that way. The French endeavored to pacify him and said the Englishmen had come for peace and to make peace with all Indians. But he said it was not true; and ordered his warriors to seize all the English and all the Indians that were with them, which they did, and carried them off bound, having cut off the ears and fingers of a Six Nation Indian. Pontiac told the French that he had been informed that Mr. Croghan was coming that way to treat with his Indians; and that he would keep the kettle boiling over a large fire to receive him on his arrival. There is a great deal of reason to credit the above account."

This item serves to show the general character of this savage warfare. It also has some local importance, because of the Frazer connections at Lancaster.

The issue of August 29 contains an account of an isolated shipload of 240 Palatines from Rotterdam under Captain Porter. The rush of Palatines had practically ceased before this date, that is, the Swiss Palatines. The arrival of these was quite an unusual immigration at this time.

Murders were quite numerous in the early days. The issue of September 5 sets out that at the Oyer and Terminer Court of Lancaster, Michael Grissbach received sentence of death for killing a nine-year-old child: at Carlisle. John Mooney received the same sentence for the murder of a peddler named Gray; and at York Elizabeth Edwin the same for the murder of her small child.

In the issue of September 12 the systematic opposition to the carrying out of the Stamp Act, which was to go into operation November 1, is first noticed. While the Stamp Act excitement is not strictly local, I venture to insert it here, because I believe that none of us have any knowledge of the particular events, which make up the history of this first frustration of Britain's policy of imposition on America, though we know from our school histories the general result of America's efforts against stamps.

In this issue it is stated that "our Assembly now sitting have agreed to appoint a committee of three members to attend at New York on the 1st of next month to join with and assist at the General Congress to be held there for remonstrating to the Crown against the Stamp Duties and other burdens

laid upon the colonies by late acts of Parliament. The gentlemen appointed for this service are the Speaker (Mr. Dickinson), Mr. Bryan and Mr. Morton.

The issue of September 19 tells of Boston's excitement because of the stamps; also of a meeting held at Newport to protest, and the speech of the town clerk; and also of the action of Pennsylvania's Assembly remonstrating with the Crown; and sending delegates to the General Congress.

The issue of September 26 details how the town of Dumfries, in Virginia, paraded their "stamp distributor" in effigy with a halter about his neck, and then hanged him in effigy. It also tells how the trees were decorated in Boston with large placards "Tree of Liberty," etc., etc., and that the citizens will meet at Faneuil Hall and take action. Also that our committee at once set out for the New York General Congress.

The issue of October 10 gives an account of the arrival of a ship with stamps in Boston Harbor; and of the refusal of Mr. Oliver, stamp distributor, to serve and of his resignation. It also sets out that the governor's chief concern was how to prevent the destruction of the stamps. The article also says the governor was concerned about how to take care that stamps for New Hampshire and Rhode Island should not be destroyed. The Assembly informed him that it would be of ill consequence to them to interest themselves in that matter of protecting the stamps at all.

The issue also states that John Hughs, appointed stamp distributor for Pennsylvania, declares and publicly states that he will do nothing toward putting the law into operation. This was in reply to a demand made by a "great number of citizens assembled at the State House" directed to request of him an answer. He also declined to act for Maryland. The people gave three grand huzzas; but many think he ought to have resigned absolutely. The article also states that Captain Hawker has taken the stamped paper upon his majesty's ship, and this alone prevented their destruction. "We have simply followed our fellow suffering colonists. All men of moderation congratulate the colony and counsel that we should not commit any unnecessary act of violence," says the article.

In the same issue it is stated that at a meeting of the lawyers at the Supreme Court held at Perth Amboy the Chief Justice asked whether the lawyers would agree to purchase the stamps. They resolved that they would suffer their business to go to pieces rather than do so. They also passed several other fine resolves.

The local election returns appear in the same issue: For Assembly, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb and Jacob Carpenter. For sheriff, John Barr and James Webb; for coroner, Mathias Slough and Samuel Atlee.

In the issue of October 17 appear eight manly resolutions, passed by Maryland against using stamps. The main contention was that Magna Charta did not allow any taxation not laid by the subject's consent; which the Stamp Act violated.

The issue of October 24 states that the General Congress at New York is at an advance state and that its proceedings will be published in a week; and that all is harmonious.

The issue of October 31 (the day before the going into effect of the

Stamp Act) is in deep mourning. It states, "We are sorry to acquaint our readers that as the most unconstitutional act that ever these colonies could have imagined, the Stamp Act, is feared to be obligatory upon us after the first day of November, the fatal tomorrow. the publishers of this paper, unable to bear the burden thought it expedient to stop awhile, in order to deliberate whether any method can be framed to elude the chains forged for them and to escape the insupportable slavery thereof, which relief, it is hoped (from the just representations now made against the Act) may be effected."

But there was an issue of November 6 and in it great headlines "No Stamped Paper to Be Had." It also sets forth that Philadelphia merchants have agreed not to import any goods from Britain. It also states that on Friday, November 1, our bells in Philadelphia were rung muffled and demonstrations of great grief were shown on every hand.

In the issue (Remarkable Occurrences) November 13 the complaints of the colonists as framed by the Philadelphia people are, that Great Britain outrages us:

1. In not allowing us to trade with France and Spain;
2. Keeping us heavily in debt to England; and
3. Further oppressing us with the Stamp Act.

It was then resolved,

4. That we will take no goods from Great Britain till the Stamp Act is repealed;

5. All orders given are countermanded;

6. No business at all will be had with England till May next—date of expected expiration of Stamp Act; and that

7. These resolves be signed everywhere. in the Province.

The issue of November 21 contains the Massachusetts and New Hampshire resolves, and the Williamsburg and the Connecticut resolves and the Boston action. Also the statement that the Pennsylvania distributor was forced to resign absolutely.

The issue of November 28 describes the meeting of the people of Plymouth, denouncing the Stamp Act. It contains an item giving the news that the people of England demand its repeal, because their trade is crippled by it.

The issue of December 5 contains an advertisement of sale of Charles Stedman's interest in Elizabeth Furnace with its 10,124 acres, his interest in Charming Forge, Berks County, in one third part of the town of Manheim, Lancaster County, and in many other lands.

The issue of December 12 gives an extract of a letter from Northampton, to the effect that the magistrates of that county determined to proceed with the execution of their legal business without regard for the Stamp Act. It also contains the manly resolve of Talbot County, Maryland, to wit: that the people still love George III; but that the Royal Charter gives Maryland full and free liberty; that trials by jury and private property may not be taken away from them except by their own consent; that the Stamp Act is tyranny; and that they will hazard their lives to have it repealed or to evade it.

This issue also announces the publication of a pamphlet "Considerations On the Propriety Of Imposing Taxes In The British Colonies For the Purpose

of Raising Revenue, by Act of Parliament." It is stated that "This pamphlet is a most masterly vindication of the rights of the colonies; and also is a statement of the nature of the jurisdiction that Great Britain has over them."

The issue of December 19 states that the Stamp Act has gone into operation in Quebec; and that New York people have gotten some of the stamps as souvenirs.

The issue of December 26 has an article to the effect that at a public meeting in Frederick, Maryland, the judges and justices resolved that all the business of the Courts should go on without stamps. But the clerk of Court refused to comply with this decision. The Court ordered him in prison, in contempt. He yielded and was discharged. It was conceded that the above act of the judges killed the Stamp Act there, and the populace proceeded to hold a public funeral over it. The Sons of Liberty took the lead. A parade was formed, carrying many banners and transparencies and the coffin with the dead act. On its cover was inscribed "The Stamp Act expired of a mortal stab received from the genius of Liberty in Frederick County Court, Nov. 23. 1765—aged 22 days." The procession marched through the principal streets till it arrived at a gallows erected on the Court House Green, where amid tolling bells the stamp distributor was hanged in effigy, and buried.

In Lancaster County no attention was paid to the Stamp Act. The dockets show that the business went on as if nothing had happened. The Act was repealed in May, 1766. Robert Fulton was foreman of the Grand Jury (father of the inventor). Thirteen constables were afraid to report to Court because of the Stamp Act. They were fined 10 shillings each. (See Docket No. 3.)

1766.

In the issue of February 6 a news item sets forth that the Northampton County Justices closed the Courts on account of the Stamp Act: but that the people forced them to be opened again, which was done.

Likewise, as shown in the issue of February 20, Berks County closed up her courts till the middle of February, and then opened up for business again. In the same issue it appears that the New Jersey gentlemen of the law met at New Brunswick to consider resuming practice. They were undecided in the matter till the Sons of Liberty appeared at the meeting, and derided the delay, when they quickly decided to ignore the Stamp Act. It is also set forth in the same issue that the Maryland and Virginia authorities are ignoring and defying the Stamp Act: but that North Carolina obeyed it.

In the same issue appears the local court news that at our Oyer and Terminer Court Fred Stoner was found guilty of killing his servant, the verdict being manslaughter. He was burnt in the hand and otherwise properly sentenced. Ann Tew was tried for counterfeiting, found guilty, and ordered pilloried, cropped and whipped.

In the issue of February 27 John Gibbons advertises for sale his 300 acres of land of limestone on Mill Creek.

In the issue of March 13 there is an item stating that the Northampton County Court of Virginia handed down an opinion holding that the Stamp Act does not reach or affect them, nor in any way bind Virginia.

The same issue contains an article on William Pitt's great speech, holding that the Stamp Act is unconstitutional, and violates Magna Charta and not binding. The various colonies prepare to erect statues of him in every Province.

The issue of April 3 contains a copy of the resolutions passed at the General Congress at New York, October 19, 1765, against the Stamp Act.

The issue of April 24 states that this is "Locust Year." Also, there is in the same issue the news that the House of Commons allowed Benjamin Franklin to speak before the Commons on the rights and privileges of the colonies; and against the Stamp Act, while the Commons were considering its repeal. It was repealed May 1, by a vote of 275 to 167, having been in force six months.

This is perhaps the only instance in which the British Parliament allowed the Colonists to be represented in that body.

In the issue of May 22 it is stated that the ship *Minerva*, in charge of Captain Wise, brought the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act. When she landed and the King's printer read it aloud at the coffee house, wild huzzas rent the air; and a delegation went down to wait on Captain Wise. A large bowl of punch was ready, and the captain was presented with a gold laced hat.

The inhabitants appointed the evening to illuminate the city, which was done, and the houses had a beautiful appearance. The ladies helped greatly to work out different devices in lighting. A large quantity of wood for a bonfire was given; as were also many barrels of beer for refreshment. The principal inhabitants gave an elegant entertainment at the State House, at which the governor and officers of the government appeared. Captain Hawker and many gentlemen of the navy were present. The honors of the table were performed by the mayor, assisted by the aldermen. Three hundred plates were laid. Many toasts were drunk. (See the list in the above stated issue. Space forbids setting them out here.)

The issue of July 14 sets out that a meeting of the Juliana Library will be held September 15 in the library rooms to select a treasurer and librarian. By order of the Directors.

In the issue of October 2 an item states that some persons maliciously and falsely accuse Benjamin Franklin of not acting in the interest of the people of the colonies, against the Stamp Act when before Parliament.

The issue of October 9 contains the local election returns; for Assembly, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb and Jacob Carpenter; for sheriff, John Barr and James Webb, Jr.; for coroner, Mathias Slough and John Ferree.

The issue of December 18 makes reference to Nicholas Houser, the hatter of Lancaster, and Paul Metzgar, the stocking weaver. Just where these men carried on business is not stated.

1767.

Nothing of local interest appears this year, till the issue of October 8, containing the local election returns as follows: For Assembly, Emanuel Car-

penter, James Wright, Jacob Carpenter and James Webb; for sheriff, James Webb, Jr., and Fred Stone; for coroner, Mathias Slough and Adam Reigert.

The issue of October 15 contains an article "Melancholy State of Affairs in England." It sets out that there is great heat in Parliament and in England generally over American affairs. The English political parties are called "Americans" (in reproach), being the party led by Pitt; and "Adherents of England," the opposite party.

In the issue of October 22 there is notice of a German Lutheran Lottery in Earl Township, for the improvement of their property.

Also a notice by Samuel Campbell, in Lancaster jail for debt, appears to the effect that he is wrongly imprisoned and has been so imprisoned for seventeen months; and that any persons having debts against him shall present the same or be forever barred. (That is a long imprisonment for inability to pay one's debts.)

In the issue of November 12 there is an item on the mysterious disappearance of John Long, the storekeeper of Chestnut Level. The item has no importance except that it describes the dress of those days, stating that Long wore a brown coat, a black cotton velvet jacket, leather breeches, plain square silver buckles on his shoes. He carried a silver watch. The "Harp and Crown" was the Philadelphia Hotel where he stopped. This hotel was on Third Street, it is stated.

In the issue of December 10 the famous "Farmer's Letters" begin to appear. These were written by Jonathan Dickinson; and they had a wonderful effect in crystallizing the Spirit of Independence.

1768.

In the issue of February 4 Curtis and Peter Grubb complain in a public notice dated Lancaster, January 18, 1768, that "the subscribers take this method of informing the public, especially who deal in bar iron, that the public as well as the subscribers have been grossly imposed upon by persons who have sold bar iron, as and for the subscriber's iron, which was neither as good a quality nor so well drawn as that which they have heretofore made, and do now make. In order, therefore, that a stop may be put to such impositions and that the character of the subscribers' iron may be supported, notice is hereby given that every bar that leaves their forges for the future will be stamped with the letters C. & P. G. The subscribers therefore hope by such means fraud may be prevented and the public be no longer abused; and that the character of their iron will be restored to its former credit.

"CURTIS AND PETER GRUBB."

In the issue of May 12 there is a letter from Lancaster dated May 5, 1768, eulogizing Dickinson's Farmer's Letters. The writer says, "It is a precept often inculcated in these letters to unite in the cause of liberty; to assert ourselves immediately and unanimously in the most firm but peaceful manner for obtaining relief. The sacred cause of liberty should be espoused by every man on every occasion, to the utmost of his power. Delays are dangerous and injurious. We are now in a situation as bad as the time of the Stamp

Act. And all the prudent measures used then, should be used now." Signed "A Freeborn American."

In the same issue, from Newport, R. I., there is a letter, an extract of which says, "The Farmer of Pennsylvania is almost adored in this colony. We toast him next to Chatham and Cambden as the American Pitt." The name American to designate the colonists is here used almost the first time.

In the issue of June 9 there is advertised a sale of a property on Queen Street, Lancaster, 21½ feet by 245 feet to a 14 feet wide alley. The property is improved by a two-story brick house and kitchen, with a Dutch stove. At the foot of the garden is a brick shop; and at the end thereof a log stable and chair house. The dwelling adjoins the dwelling in which George Ross lives and but a few feet from the Court House in the center of the town. Another lot, on Orange St., 64 by 245 feet, near where Edw. Shippen lives, with a two-story brick house; also an oven in the yard are mentioned. Also on the edge of the Boro, there is offered for sale a ten acre lot with a distillery. To be sold by Walter Shee of Philadelphia.

In the issue of June 16 a Chester County farmer suggests that we should wear only clothes made from our own grown wool, as we did during the Stamp Act. We should refuse to buy any English goods.

In the issue of June 23 there is detailed the great hailstorm, which is also described in Rupp, p. 369. I therefore give only a few glimpses of what the article contains. It is stated that some hailstones were 9 inches in circumference. They were heavily charged with electricity. The storm swept over Susquehanna River, through Lancaster County, and to Dunkertown and on between the Welsh Hill and the Reading Hills. In parts not a single head of wheat or rye is standing. At Dunkertown cattle were killed by it. At Muddy Creek calves, pigs and fowls were killed. Birds are dead in the woods and the trees are barked by it. The oldest person living never saw or heard of anything like it.

In the issue of July 7 there is a full description of a self regulating furnace invented by William Henry, sent by him to the Society for Promoting Useful knowledge of Philadelphia. Also a drawing of same. Very ingenious.

The local election returns are given in the issue of October as follows: Assembly, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, Jacob Carpenter and George Ross; for sheriff, James Webb and Fred Stone; for coroner, Mathias Slough and John Ferree; for commissioner, John Carpenter; for assessors, Casper Kare, Geo. McCullough, Wm. Davis, James Wilson, John Hopson and Peter Lite.

The issue of December 1 states that at the Philadelphia College, Daniel Kuhn of Lancaster was given degree of A.M.

1769.

In the issue of January 12 the committee of grievances are set forth containing the following Lancaster men: Geo. Ross, Jacob Carpenter, Thomas Minshall (on Octoraro). Other members are Pawling, Pemberton, Watson, Jacobs, Montgomery, Biddle and Taylor.

In the issue of February 2 there is set forth the statement of the trade.

export and import, between America and England. England exported to America ten million pounds sterling in five years, the trade growing from one and a half million pounds in 1761 to two and a quarter millions in 1765. In the same time there was shipped from America to England about half as much in the aggregate, and about half as much annually.

The issue of July 20 states that a shipload of goods came to Philadelphia for Amos Strettel from England and the citizens protested against him receiving them. He apologized for buying them and sent them back. The citizens were indignant, as it was the first attempt to violate the agreement of February 6 and of March 10. A large meeting was held at the State House and a resolve was passed that Strettel was a violator of the American Spirit. The brewers for whom he imported the goods (which was malt) were present and resolved that as the goods were sent against the former resolves they would have nothing to do with them.

The only local importance this item has, lies in the fact that Strettel owned about 3,000 acres of land on Pequea, adjoining the original tract of 6,400 acres taken up by the first Swiss settlers, on the south.

The issue of October 12 contains the local election returns as follows: For Assembly, Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Carpenter, James Webb and George Ross; for sheriff, James Webb, Jr., and Fred Stone; for coroner, Adam Reigart and John Ashbridge; for assessors, Thos. Clark, Samuel Bear, Alex. Martin, Casper Shaffner, Thos. Clark, Jr., and Fred Hummell.

The issue of October 26 sets forth a denial by George Ross and by his friends, in Assembly, of a charge against him, that he was in favor of crippling the liquor business of Lancaster County, by having a heavy tax put upon it. This attack upon liquor was apparently very unpopular in those days, and the incident was likely to put an end to George Ross's political career. Therefore he gave this public notice.

"TO THE FREEHOLDERS AND INHABITANTS OF LANCASTER COUNTY:

"Gentlemen—

"Having for a number of years lived among you and received many testimonies of your esteem and regard, it gave me great concern that an attempt was lately made to induce you to consider me as designing to injure you in the House of Assembly where I have the honor to represent you. I pity the man who, regardless of truth wrote and propagated reports injurious to me and out of compassion for him will not publish his name; but for your satisfaction, I have inserted the following certificate. I am gentlemen, etc.,

"GEORGE ROSS."

The certificate is as follows:

"Whereas we the subscribers, members of the late and present Assembly of Pennsylvania, have received information, that some person or persons, wickedly designing and intending to hurt and injure the reputation and character of George Ross, Esq., one of the members of Assembly, for Lancaster County, by saying and publishing to many of the inhabitants of that county, that he, the said George Ross, in the late Assembly, last month, approved of having a tax laid on all Stills in the said County of Lancaster and had there declared, that two thousand pounds could annually be raised by excise on

the town of Lancaster and six miles around it. The said George Ross for his vindication in this particular, hath requested us to certify our knowledge of this matter. In Justice therefore, to the character of the said George Ross we the members of Assembly aforesaid, do certify and declare to all persons whomsoever, that the report aforesaid and every part thereof, is false, and without the least foundation in truth. And we do further declare, that no motion, to that effect or purpose, was ever made by the said George Ross, or any other person or persons whomsoever in Assembly, or any other place, in our hearing or to our knowledge or belief."

Signed by: Joseph Fox, Joseph Galloway, Rowland Evans. Thomas Livezey, Henry Pawling, Samuel Potts, Emanuel Carpenter, Michael Hillegas, William Rodman, Joseph Watson, Henry Krewsen, John Brown, Giles Knight, Peter Shepperd, Benj. Chapman, George Ashbridge, Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, John Sellers, John Jacobs, Jr., John Crosby, James Pemberton and John Ross.

(Liquor could certainly command respect in those days; and demand an immunity from taxation, that is surprising, when compared with the temper of our times.)

1770.

The issue of January 18 contains a list of the number of houses in Philadelphia at different periods. 1749 there were 2,076 houses; in 1753 there were 2,300; in 1760 there were 2,969; in December, 1769, there were 3,318, as follows: Mulberry Ward, 920; Upper Delaware, 234; North Ward, 417; High Street Ward, 166; Middle Ward, 358; Chestnut Ward, 112; South Ward, 117; Walnut Ward, 105; Lower Ward, 120; Dock Ward, 739. The Northern Liberties had 553 and South Wark had 603, a total together with those suburbs of 4,474 houses.

The issue of March 15 gives us an item on the growth of silkworm culture in Pennsylvania at this time. The article is a long one and I here use only a part of it. It is stated that the worms are hatched toward the end of April. A large number of people in the different parts have turned their thoughts to this subject. "We have heard of 64 families who have made beginning. Many of them last year raised 10,000 to 20,000 worms. One woman in Chester County raised 30,000. The want of a sufficient number of persons to reel silk, and the want of a market for the sale of silk balls hinders us. About 100,000 cocoons were spoiled because those who tried to reel it did not understand it."

The issue of March 22 contains a report of the Boston massacre. In a short account of the massacre, Captain Preston is accused of waiving his sword and commanding "Fire."

Then a longer account follows, and states that the British troops also attempted to kill those who were removing the dead. The list of dead are Samuel Gray, killed on the spot; the ball entering his head and tearing off a large part of the skull.

A mulatto named Crispus Attucks, born in Birmingham, but lately belonging to New Providence, killed instantly, two balls entering his breast; one through the lungs and another tore horribly his liver.

James Caldwell, mate of Captain Morton's vessel, killed. Two balls entered his back.

Samuel Maverick, a youth of seventeen, son of a widow, an ivory turner, mortally wounded. The ball entered his belly and come out at his back. Died the next morning.

There was also wounded a lad seventeen years old named Christopher Moak. The ball entered his back four inches below the kidneys; and he will die. John Clark, aged seventeen, also was wounded, the ball entering the pit of his abdomen and emerging at his hip. Edward Payne, a merchant, standing at his door was wounded, the ball shattering a bone in his arm. John Green, a tailor, was wounded, the ball striking him in the hip. Robert Patterson was injured, the ball going through his right arm. Patrick Carr, a leather breeches maker, thirty years old, was wounded in the hip. David Parker, an apprentice boy, was wounded near the hip.

A great town meeting was held; and action was taken amid great indignation. Thursday, the following dead were carried to their grave: Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell and Crispus Attucks. Most of the shops were shut up. All the bells of Boston tolled and also those of the neighboring towns. The bodies were deposited in one vault, in the *Middle Burying Ground*.

The vault where these first persons to spill their blood in the cause of American Liberty were placed, if it is preserved to this day, would surely be a spot worth while visiting. March 5, 1770, will ever be the first great day in the Revolutionary War.

In the issue of April 12 there is set out a method of culturing silkworms from maggots obtained by mixing, in a stone vessel, a quantity of veal and mulberry leaves, standing it in a warm and not too damp cellar and placing over it a sweated shirt worn by a man. After a few weeks maggots will be formed and as they eat the mulberry leaves they will become silkworms.

The issue of May 10 contains Alexander Stedman's advertisement of sale of many properties, among them Elizabeth Furnace with 23 tracts of land and Charming Forge with eight tracts; also many horses and a general equipment for manufacturing iron. Charming Forge has a capacity of 300 tons of bar iron annually.

In the issue of May 24 the effect of non-importation is set out. In 1767 the colonies imported from England two and a third million sterling worth of merchandise; but by 1769 it dropped to one and a half million pounds, sterling. Pennsylvania dropped off from 432,000 pounds to 199,000 pounds; New England from 419,000 to 207,000 pounds; and New York from 482,000 to 74,000 pounds.

In the issue of June 7 the itinerary of Rev. George Whitfield is set forth, stating that he sets out from Philadelphia for Reading and Lancaster, etc.

In the issue of June 14 there is a letter from William Atlee, Esq., reporting to the American Philosophical Society, the quantity of homespun manufactures of the Province, and particularly as to Lancaster Boro from May 1, 1769, to May 1, 1770. The Society hoped that other sections would imitate the industry of Lancaster. In justice to one mistress of a Lancaster family it is observed that although she has the care of one of the genteelest and best accustomed public houses in the Boro, yet above 600 yards are to her credit. The list of goods manufactured is as follows: 1,038 yards of diaper.

3,744 yards of striped cotton, 4,091 yards of flax linen, 8,877 yards of hemp linen, 543 yards of woolen and worsted clothing, 1,060 yards of checker linen, 1,394 yards of linsey, 288 yards of blankets and coverlids, 4,232 yards of tow linen, 836 yards of bed tick, 596 yards of fustian, Wilton and such clothing; 899 yards of sheeting and 121 yards of curtains—a total of 27,739 yards.

The letter continues and says that the stuffs in the looms amount to 6,000 or 7,000 yards more; and the yarn, as it is called, of different kinds which is now in the houses of the inhabitants ready to be sent to the weavers is sufficient for several thousand yards more.

The list does not include all that has been made by the inhabitants in the above time, as by insinuation of some foolish persons it has been infused into the minds of the people that the design of the inquiry was to have a tax laid on the spinning wheels, which report made a great number of the people very cautious and caused them to refuse to make return for fear of being taxed for their industry. "When we compare the number of families in the list with the number of housekeepers we have, and consider that there are very few amongst us without one wheel or more, pretty well employed (so great is the spirit for homespun in the Boro) I may safely say that more than 30,000 yards have been actually delivered since May 1, 1769, to May 1, 1770. A great deal of it, both linens and woolens, is very pretty."

"The looms employed in the town I did not at the start think of taking account of; but I find that there are nearly 30 or 40 persons of that trade in the town who have at least 50 looms constantly employed. I neglected to take the number of spinning wheels in each family; but there are more than 700 in use amongst us. Many of our good housewives are greatly pleased at my having made this inquiry, and say that the year 1770 will produce a much greater output. There is rivalry too. I am frequently called on by the good women to know how much Mrs. such a one and Mrs. such a one has made, and I have need of the list as I have no copy.

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM ATLEE."

Along with the list of goods, Mr. Atlee sent a list of each family in Lancaster who made the goods and the number of yards each of them made, together with the amount of yarn in the house at the time.

Note: The town of Lancaster had about 700 houses in 1770, or about 2,800 inhabitants. A wheel in almost every house.

The issue of June 28 contains Lancaster's protest against the grievances they endure and the clouds approaching, owing to the acts of England against the colonies. It is dated Lancaster, June 19, 1770, and sets forth:

"We the inhabitants of Lancaster, as well merchants and traders as others, sensible of the great blessings and peculiar privileges we and the other inhabitants of the Province have enjoyed, under our charter, and desirous that we should contribute our mite to transmit the same to posterity, cannot sit unmoved at the attempts, made to deprive us of the liberty we and our ancestry have so highly esteemed and gloried in. The cloud that once hung over our heads, by the ever detestable Stamp Act, being dispelled by its repeal filled us with love and gratitude for our mother country; and we

fondly hoped that the motive for the repeal was founded in the free spirit of Englishmen. But alas! we have reason to fear from the late revenue acts passed in England that the principle of Freedom and Justice had no part or share in that repeal. The same reasons which prompted the merchants and tradesmen of British North America to cease from importing goods and manufactures of Britain when laboring under the Odious Stamp Act, subsists if possible more strongly at present and plainly dictates the necessity of persevering in the same noble resolution at this juncture of sacrificing our immediate gains for the future good. We would deem ourselves unworthy of the blessings of Freedom if we could tamely view our situation as calm spectators, when we are threatened with the loss of freedom and property.

"And therefore in support of the same we do unanimously enter into the following declarations and resolutions, the whole people of the county fully concurring with us:

"We do declare and profess the most sincere loyalty and affection for our lawful and rightful sovereign King George III and his most illustrious House; and we further declare that we look on all constitutional acts of the British legislature as binding on us.

"But we conceive that Acts of Parliament made to tax us or any other of our fellow subjects in North America for the purpose of raising a revenue to be unconstitutional, and oppressive, and therefore we ought to use all lawful and justifiable ways and means for procuring a repeal of such unconstitutional acts.

"We apprehend it a duty we owe to the sacred shrine of Freedom in the time of danger (though we inhabit no seaport town) to testify our approbation of the measures taken by the Colonies for procuring a repeal of those acts so destructive to that glorious liberty handed down to them and so to us by our ancestors and which as freemen and descendants of Britons we have a right to, and cannot be lawfully disfranchised of, but with our own or the consent of our legal representatives.

"We sincerely and heartily approve of the conduct of the worthy and patriotic inhabitants and merchants of the City of Philadelphia for their firm and steady adherence to their non-importation agreement and fully rely on their perseverance.

"And we do declare and are resolved that should any inhabitant or inhabitants of this borough or county attempt to purchase and bring into the same any British Goods wares and merchandise, that cannot consistently with the non-importation agreement of the merchants of Philadelphia be brought into that port, from any other port, province or government, we will take care to store the same until a general importation shall again be agreed to, into the port of Philadelphia.

"And we further declare and resolve that if any person among us shall be so inimical to the freedom of America as to purchase and bring any such goods wares or merchandise into this Borough or County for sale we shall detest and abhor him and them as traitors to the interest of this country and never have any fellowship or correspondence with them or any of them:

and we will publish his or their names to the world to remain as a lasting monument of infamy.

"Signed by the Committee by Order of the Inhabitants.

"GEORGE ROSS,
ROBERT BOYD,
J. YEATES,
LUDWIG LAUMAN.
WILLIAM HENRY."

Addressed to

John Cox, Jr., John Gibson, Daniel Benezet, William Fisher, Geo. Roberts, Saml. Howell, James Mease, and others the Committee of Merchants of Philadelphia.

These brave souls, in every word of this memorial and protests, breathe a spirit of love and appreciation of the blessings that their ancestors brought and handed down to them. In our day, are we quite sure that we hold in proper regard and appreciation, the great things that our ancestors, those men and women of the past, have handed down to us? The blessings of any age are always partly a product of the ages preceding them. These fine old patriots bear the same relation to us, which those whom they so gratefully felt handed down a glorious liberty to them, bore to them.

I set this patriotic action of our early Lancaster fathers out at large because Rupp in his history of the county does not print it or make any mention of it. It must have escaped his research.

In the issue of August 9 there is another patriotic epistle from Lancaster on non-importation. It is signed "H. S." I do not know to whom the initials refer. This article is dated Lancaster Seventh Month 21, 1770. It is addressed to the inhabitants of Philadelphia, who it seems were gathering money all over the province to help sustain the non-importation agreement. The writer says: "In the Gazette of May 24, No. 2161 I read a small piece signed Plebarius, who makes a motion for helping to support the merchants to abide by their non-importation agreement. I approve the motion but not the method urged, which was by subscription, well knowing the heavy task, great difficulty and length of time it would take to raise the money which might be wanted in that affair, even though the people were generally willing; and not only that, but, by that way we in the country should bear the lightest end of that burden; for certain it is when trade fails in a city about all the inhabitants must suffer more or less with the merchants. Our produce sells as well as before, the grain being as good a price. And the money we used to lay out on tea is saved, and perhaps we shall hereafter save it, having found herbs both wild and tame, which answers as well, yea the same ends as Bohea; and our clothing we make. Though we dont look quite as fine with it, it answers the proper end, which is to keep us warm. I think it would be quite needless for every county throughout the Province to petition our General Assembly for a thing so clear to any man's understanding (fools only excepted). It is the cause of liberty and who dont know it? But I think if you in the city draw up a short remonstrance and petition to the Assembly they would surely help. They have been generous even to other colonies in case of necessity. Surely, then, to their own people and for so

great and laudable a cause in which liberty is a stake they might well expect the approbation of almost all their constituents. I think I could say for this county, almost in general, which is not the least of the counties, that it would be agreeable here. Why I would work at nights yea I would eat less, rather than have the inhabitants fail (now that they have begun), as it is reported, by our Country Britishers, that the merchants must and will break through their agreement if not helped. It is not reasonable they should be at all the cost of redeeming our lost liberties; neither can I think it just that, they should have all the praise. Well some may say, how shall they have help. justly according to their necessities and the public money not be wasted.

"I answer, our general assembly are a wise set of men and can order that safety. But some may be better satisfied, if I should propose a method. since I have said so much. Well the way I think of, is the Assembly to appoint three wise good men of the city, men of estates, such as know the nature of the case, who are zealous for the good cause, and let them convene with the inhabitants, and according as they find, so give orders on the Provincial Treasurer, who shall take receipts on their orders for money he gives out, to enable him to settle with the Assembly when called thereto. If our Assembly falls in to this method or any other, to help the merchants to abide their resolutions I dont doubt but the other Colonies will follow their example; and if so, the administration at home, will see, what they never yet saw, which is, that they never can and never will tire out the American Merchants, and force them to break their bonds of Union in so great a cause as Liberty. Their expectations of the trade falling into hands they can be sure of will also cease, when they find it is not one, or a few, but all, and that too, all together as one family, that oppose their laws.

"H. S."

This spirit of all classes and all sections helping the section or the class of people who had to bear the brunt, was a characteristic of the colonies from the very beginning, and pointed out the fact that Union was the means of their success; that union eventually meant "The United States of America." We should be very glad that Lancaster did not lack in the general cause.

In the issue of August 30 the political cards appear. Fred Stone and Samuel Atlee announce their candidacies. In the issue of September 6 Francis Bailey announces himself a candidate for sheriff on the platform "A friend of public justice and a lover of mankind"—a queer platform for a candidate for sheriff. In the same issue Jacob Carpenter asks the people not to elect him again.

In the issue of October 11 the local election returns are found as follows: For Assembly, Emanuel Carpenter, George Ross, James Wright and Jos. Ferree; for sheriff, Fred Stone and John Ferree; for coroner, Saml. Boyd and Andrew Graeff; for assessors, Alex. Martin, Thos. Clark (Drumore), Samuel Bare, Thos. Clark (Hanover), Val. Brenheisen and James Conyngham.

The same issue announces the death of the great Rev. George Whitfield; and the issue is in mourning for him. It states that he was Chaplain to the Right Honourable Countess of Huntingdon.

In the issue of December 13 there is a contest over the right to a wheat threshing machine, invented by a Chester County man.

In the issue of December 27 a Strasburg tailor complains that Wm. Wm. McNeil had him make him a coat and a jacket and then went off without taking them and paying for them. The bill was 3 pounds, 5 shillings and 7 pence. In the same issue the prices of commodities are given: wheat 6 shillings and 6 pence; middlings 15 s. and 6 d., ship bread the same, corn 3 shillings, flour 16 shillings 6 pence, beef 2 pounds and 15 shillings, pork 12 shillings and 6 pence, and bar iron 24 pounds (per ton?). The suit above mentioned was thus worth about as much as 10 bushels of wheat.

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In Memoriam.

NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER, D.D., LL.D., PH.D..

Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, died March 15, 1919, at his home in Lancaster, and was buried March 19 in Greenwood Cemetery, Lancaster.

Dr. Schaeffer was a man of remarkable mental and intellectual power, great executive ability and wide learning. He was frank and straightforward in character and endowed with a high degree of shrewdness and practical common sense, directed by the inspiration of fine ideals. These qualities alone would naturally have made him an eminently successful man, but he added to them another, without which the most brilliant talents and accomplishments are often fruitless; he was thorough.

In all his life Dr. Schaeffer was guided by the principle that whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing thoroughly and right. The result was success in everything that he undertook.

A NATIVE OF BERKS COUNTY.

Dr. Schaeffer was born in Maxatawny township, Berks county, not far from Kutztown, on February 3, 1849, and was, therefore, in his seventy-first year. He was of German ancestry. Educated in Maxatawny Seminary, now the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown; Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster; the Mercersburg Theological Seminary, and the Universities of Berlin, Tubingen and Leipsic; he later was a teacher at Mercersburg College and Franklin and Marshall College. For a period of sixteen years he was Principal of the Keystone State Normal School. In 1905 he was elected President of the National Educational Association at Asbury Park, N. J., and at various times he served as President of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association; Secretary of the National Council of Education; President of the Department of Superintendence of the National Association; President of the Pennsylvania-German Society; Chancellor of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua at Mount Gretna from 1901 to 1905, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Commission on Industrial Education.

MADE SCHOOL CHIEF IN 1893.

Dr. Schaeffer was commissioned State Superintendent of Public Instruction on June 1, 1893, by Governor Pattison, and re-commissioned in 1897, 1901, 1905, 1909, 1913 and 1917. He has broken all records in length of service in any State, and has so far outdistanced his nearest rival as State Superintendent that no one now living is likely to see any man in any State equal

his record. His length of service as State Superintendent is not his chief claim to distinction, for he is one of the few men who have been both President of the Department of Superintendents and of the National Educational Association, and is the only man who has made three programmes for the National Association.

EDITOR OF SCHOOL JOURNAL.

Dr. Schaeffer became editor of the Pennsylvania School Journal in 1893, and he has published a number of books, including two of unquestioned value to educators, "Thinking and Learning to Think" and "History of Education in Pennsylvania." As an editor he prepared Bible Readings for schools. Dr. Schaeffer was possessed of tremendous energy, and he put his whole force into whatever he did. During the absence of Dr. Brumbaugh as Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico in 1900-1901, Dr. Schaeffer served as lecturer of Pedagogy in the Graduate Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

AFFILIATED WITH LOCAL INSTITUTION.

The deceased was ex-officio a member of the Pennsylvania Dental Council of the Bureau of Medical Education, and licensure of the Bureau of Professional Education, and ex-officio President of the State Board of Education. Dr. Schaeffer, naturally, was closely identified with the Reformed educational institutions of our city, for he was Second Vice President and a Trustee of Franklin and Marshall College and a member of the Board of Visitors of the Lancaster Reformed Theological Seminary.

KNOWN OVER ENTIRE COUNTRY.

Dr. Schaeffer has lectured in nearly every State in the Union and has contributed unnumbered articles to educational and religious periodicals, among them the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Since coming to Lancaster in 1893 Dr. Schaeffer had been closely identified with the city's educational institutions. He was a familiar figure on our streets and at social gatherings.

HON. DAVID McMULLEN.

Judge David McMullen died Saturday, December 20, 1919, at the Lancaster General Hospital from pneumonia, only a few hours after the funeral of his wife, who passed away from the same disease that caused her husband's death.

The death of Judge McMullen removed one of the oldest practitioners at the Lancaster Bar, a jurist of ability, and a man of unusual strength of character. He was of an amiable disposition, and his courtesy and kindness made friends with all. He had the settlements of many estates, the most important being that of the late Miss Catherine Long, who gave the city a beautiful park and the Long Home.

The deceased was a native of Lancaster county, born near Mt. Hope, Rapho township, on October 20, 1844, being a son of James and Elizabeth Sheetz McMullen. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and his educa-

tion was received in the public schools, at the Vermont Episcopal School at Burlington, Vt., Yeates School and the Millersville State Normal School. He graduated from the latter institution in 1868. During the three years he attended that school he taught during the summer term, and immediately after graduating was called to the principalship of the public schools of Oil City, Pa., where he remained two years. During that time he read law, when his school duties permitted, with Hugh C. Graham, of Oil City. In 1870 he removed to Lancaster and finished his legal studies in the office of the late Samuel H. Reynolds, being admitted to the Bar in December, 1871. In due course of time he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. He was an assistant to his preceptor until the latter's death in 1889.

Judge McMullen served two terms in Common Council and was elected a member of the City School Board in 1889, continuing a Director until the non-partisan Board passed out of existence. He was President of the Board a number of years.

In 1892 Judge McMullen was appointed by Governor Pattison a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas to fill the unexpired term of Judge David W. Patterson, having taken the oath of office March 7 of that year.

The deceased was a member of St. James' Episcopal Church, where he was a Vestryman, many years, as well as treasurer of the Parish. He was a trustee many years of Yeates School and the Millersville State Normal School, having been appointed a trustee of his Alma Mater in 1893. Judge McMullen for many years was one of the staunchest supporters of the Lancaster General Hospital, having been President of the Board of Trustees many years.

Fraternally he was a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a Past Master and representative to the Grand Lodge of the latter organization.

The deceased was married January 6, 1874, to Miss Susan E. Lightner, daughter of Peter E. Lightner, of Lancaster township. They are survived by two daughters, Mary R. and Emily S., both at home.

A brother and sister also survive, Edward McMullen, of Penn township, and Mrs. Susanna Yeagley, of Lebanon.

The funeral was held from St. James' Episcopal Church, interment being made in Greenwood Cemetery.

Treasurer's Annual Report.

January 2, 1920.

The finances of the Lancaster County Historical Society for the year were as follows:

On hand January 1, 1919.....	\$138.26
Received from County Treasurer.....	200.00
Dues and Fees	353.00
Sale of Publications	14.75
Waste Paper	6.00
Total Receipts	<u>\$712.01</u>
Expenses—Rent	\$ 35.00
Service Flag	9.75
Annual Outing	31.75
State Federation Dues	2.00
Postage	20.00
Printing Pamphlets	382.79
Marking and Dyeing	4.76
Wages	9.00
	<u>\$495.05</u>
Balance January 1, 1920.....	216.96
	<u>\$712.01</u>

There is also in the possession of the Treasury the following Certificates of Deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent.:

\$ 32.90 due January 8
263.17 due March 4
216.32 due March 9
26.00 due March 9
236.89 due July 18
35.59 due December 3

Total..... \$810.87

Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER,

Treasurer.

Librarian's Annual Report.

LANCASTER, PA., January 2, 1920.

During the year 1919 the usual exchanges, about a score in number, have been regularly received and placed in the rooms of the Society. There have also been a considerable number of donations of books, pamphlets, pictures, relics of various sorts, and things of an historical character generally.

The number of books contained by the library today approximates 2,850. Various periodicals have been bound, as usual. The papers and books in the library shelves have been used generously by members and the general public, so that the library has performed a distinct and valuable service to the community.

Many inquiries along historical lines have been answered persons from a distance inquiring for information available through our valuable documents and books. This information has gone to many parts of the United States.

It can scarcely be expected that better quarters and display room for the museum will be forthcoming immediately, no matter how much desired; but in his capacity of curator as well as librarian, this official cannot refrain from reminding the Society of the urgent need for such a development if the possession of such articles is to be of the greatest possible educational advantage to the locality we represent and to visitors in our city. The least to be said, surely, is that it is the duty of one and all of us to keep our eyes open to any advantageous development in our midst that might further this desired end.

Very respectfully submitted,

HARRY STEHMAN, JR.,

Librarian.

Secretary's Annual Report.

LANCASTER, PA., January 2, 1920.

The year 1919 has been a fruitful one for the Society so far as original historical research articles are concerned, one of such character being read by members at practically every meeting. The membership of the Society increased somewhat, having about one dozen added to its numbers. The annual outing of the Society was held at Hon. H. Burd Cassel's Park near Marietta. Interest continues as usual in the affairs of the organization and the outlook for the future is bright.

C. B. HOLLINGER,
Secretary.

Minutes of the January Meeting.

LANCASTER, PA., January 2, 1920.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met in their room at 7:40 P. M. with the President, Charles I. Landis, presiding.

The minutes of the December meeting were read and approved.

A communication from the retiring secretary, C. B. Hollinger, in the form of a brief review of the past year's work was read by the assistant secretary.

The treasurer submitted his annual report, which was received and ordered to be published in the pamphlet.

The President appointed Messrs. L. B. Herr, I. C. Arnold and H. L. Simon a committee to audit the treasurer's accounts of 1919.

On motion of D. F. Magee the treasurer was authorized to pay the rent of the room to October, 1920, and the State Federation Dues.

The Librarian's monthly report showed the following donations during December:

Pamphlet—Climate and Weather of San Diego, Cal., Chamber of Commerce of San Diego.

Wisconsin Magazine of History, December, 1919, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Service Medical Manual, United States War Department.

The Truth About Ireland and the Great War. Irish National Bureau.

November and December issues Struggling Russia.

A copy of Lancaster Life, May 3, 1890.

Copy of Christian Culture, Lancaster, February, 1892.

Program and Literature of Pennsylvania Society banquet, December 13, 1919.

Pennsylvania Life Insurance Report, 1917.

Report 1917 State Public Printing.

Pennsylvania State Treasurer's Annual Report, 1918.

Metal plates of local patriotic World War.

Posters from Lancaster Liberty Law Committee.

The report was received and the donations accepted.

The Librarian also read an annual report.

Miss Helen E. Hickman, who was nominated at the December meeting, was duly elected a member of the Society.

Election of officers and executive committee being next in order, the President requested the nominees to be read.

There being no opposition, D. F. Magee moved the Secretary cast the ballot. The motion was carried and the ballot cast. The following were declared elected:

President, Hon. Charles I. Landis; first vice-president, F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D.; second vice-president, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; recording secretary,

Miss Adaline B. Spindler; assistant recording secretary, John L. Summy; corresponding secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; librarian, Harry L. Stehman, Jr.; executive committee, L. B. Herr, D. F. Magee, D. B. Landis, George F. K. Erisman, I. C. Arnold, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, Mrs. Sarah D. Carpenter, George Steinman, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, Herbert H. Beck.

H. Frank Eshleman reported that he had attended the fiftieth anniversary of the Berks County Historical Society and that it was a splendid affair.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. H. Frank Eshleman on "Items of Local Interest published in the Penna. Gazette, 1761-1770."

It was discussed by the President and others. A vote of thanks was extended to the writer and the paper was referred to the proper committee for publication.

The President appointed the following committees for the ensuing year:

Library Committee: I. C. Arnold, Esq., D. D. Landis and Miss Adaline B. Spindler.

Committee on Papers: F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D., L. B. Herr and Miss Martha B. Clark.

J. L. SUMMY,
Assistant Secretary.

PAPERS READ
1676041

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1920

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

THE OLD PEQUEA PRESBYTERIAN GRAVEYARD,

BY WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER.

MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 2.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1920

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The Old Pequea Presbyterian Graveyard.

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER.

"We come into this world with the mark of our descent and with our characters about us."—Le Sage.

When Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660, the Presbyterians of Scotland and Ireland were persecuted with great severity. Attempts were made during the reign of this monarch and that of his successor, James II, to establish the Church of England in Scotland and destroy the religious system universally established and dearly cherished by a people devoted to king and country.¹ These attempts were pursued by persecutions as mean, cruel and savage as any which have disgraced the annals of religious bigotry. These persistent and enduring Presbyterians having suffered the extreme of cruelty and oppression escaped to Ireland, where many of their countrymen had preceded them, and located in the counties of Down, Londonderry and Antrim.² From this part of Ireland multitudes fled to America, and took refuge in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Carolinas. They were Protestants and generally Presbyterians; few Irish Catholics emigrated to America until after the Revolution. Most of these immigrants settled in Pennsylvania. By the year 1729, six thousand Scotch-Irish had arrived in the Province.³

The Proprietaries of Pennsylvania soon realized that these Scotch-Irish were a sturdy, industrious and frugal people, and that where they settled the region would undoubtedly develop into a rich and flourishing country. They had made ample provision for securing the rights of conscience and the result was that some of the earliest churches in this country of the Presbyterian order were established in the Province.

Religious liberty in Pennsylvania was secured by the following enactment:

"That all persons living in this province, who confess and acknowledge one Almighty God to be the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the world, and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no ways be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they be compelled at any time to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever."

As a result of this liberal provision, settlements of Scotch-Irish began early and rapidly to be formed in different parts of the Province. Presbyterian congregations were organized and meeting houses erected, usually in

¹ History of Leacock Church by Rev. P. J. Timlow. p. 7.

² History of Upper Octorara Church by J. Smith Futhcy. p. 30.

³ Proud's History of Pennsylvania.

close proximity to a stream of water or a large spring.⁴ The reason for this is obvious. The settlers in that day were battling with stern realities. Conveyances were not common: most of the traveling was done on horseback, and over roads that were often little more than trails through the forests. Meeting houses were few in number and far apart. Many of the settlers came a long distance to worship and remained all day; this is why a site was chosen where water was available.

A settlement of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians was made in what is now known as the fertile valley of Pequea in Salisbury township about the year 1720. Tradition—ever an unsafe guide—tells us that the lowlands were then covered with a heavy forest in which the Indian roamed in “fancy free.”⁵

These Scotch-Irish Presbyterians had located here but a short time when they organized a congregation—probably as early as 1724—though in the absence of the early records this cannot be authenticated. The first pastor was undoubtedly the Rev. Adam Boyd. A call for his services as pastor was presented in 1724 by “Cornelius Rowan and Arthur Park, representatives of the people of Acterara and Pickqua.”⁶

The first meeting house was built of logs, tradition tells us, and stood near a large white oak tree which may yet be seen in the center of the old graveyard. This building must have been erected shortly after the congregation was organized. William Clark, donor of the land on which the church stands, stated in his will signed September 7, 1732:

“I leave and bequeath to my dearly Beloved Son William and his Heirs the House that Robert Cluer now lives in and Two Hundred Acres thereto to be divided at the Discretion of my Executors to Comedate the place that I now dwell on and the above Plantation always Reserved and Accepted Two Acres of land whereon the Meeting House now stands.”⁷

The will was proved October 2, 1732.

From the foregoing abstract of William Clark's will it is evident that the meeting house was erected before 1732 on a part of his land for which the Church had no title at the time the building was erected.

On October 15, 1715, the Commissioner of Property granted to William Clark 350 acres of land and six acres allowances. On October 16, 1715, this land was surveyed on “Poequoa Creek in Sadsbury township.” On May 7, 1743, the tract was re-surveyed to divide the land as stipulated in William Clarke's will, except the two acres “given and devised by the Testator to and for the use of the Presbyterian Congregation of Poequeoa for a Meeting House and Burying Ground for the said Congregation and their Successors for ever.”⁸ This land was conveyed to the trustees of the congregation by the (Rev.) Adam Boyd (first pastor of Pequea) and Thomas Clark, executors of the will of William Clark by deed dated: “March tenth one thousand seven Hundred fourty and Eight-Nine.” The deed was recorded December 23, 1749.

⁴ Beam's Sketch of Dr. Smith's Academy.

⁵ Ellis and Evans, p. 1041.

⁶ Alexander's History of Pequea Church, p. 8.

⁷ Book A, page 5.

⁸ Book A, page 120.

William Clark was, in all probability, the first person to be interred in the graveyard. His grave was not marked; therefore it cannot be identified.

The third pastor of Pequea was the Rev. David Alexander, who served until his death, which occurred about 1750. As was the custom of that day he was buried in the aisle in front of the pulpit. "When the old log structure was demolished his grave was not marked; so the exact spot of his last resting place is unknown."⁹

In the history of the Pequea congregation it is stated that it was during the ministry of the Rev. David Alexander that the celebrated preacher, the Rev. George Whitefield, laboured here, preaching either from the fork of an oak tree or standing underneath its branches. This tree stood in front of the old log building. Anthony Prettor Ellmaker, who was born April 3, 1729, often spoke of his riding on horseback from the Ellmaker homestead in Earl township to the old Pequea meeting house to hear Whitefield preach. When he got within half a mile of the place he heard the great preacher announce his text: "Watchman, what of the night?" He said the hills echoed the words. The people who were on foot going to the place of worship fell on their knees. Professor Beam in his sketch of Dr. Smith's Academy gives 1740 as the year in which Whitefield visited Pequea, and further states that the multitude which assembled to hear him was too great to be contained in the meeting house.

There is a great divergence of opinion concerning Whitefield's visit to Pequea and the neighboring places of worship. Futhey in his history of Upper Octorara Church states: "About the year 1743, the Rev. George Whitefield in the course of his visitations to the churches in this county, preached at Doe Run, and also at the New Side Church of Upper Octorara." The inaccuracy of this statement is obvious to any who delve into Whitefield's journals. Whitefield sailed for England in 1741, and did not return to America¹⁰ until 1744.

In the history of Leacock it is stated that it was probably the same year that Mr. Woodhull was ordained that the Rev. George Whitefield preached at Pequea and Leacock. The Rev. Mr. Woodhull was ordained August 1, 1770. In substantiating this statement Dr. Timlow relates how Mr. Amos Slaymaker, who died in 1837, at the age of eighty-three, often spoke of his riding, when a lad of fifteen or sixteen, behind his father on horseback to hear Whitefield preach.

My investigation of Whitefield's visit to Pequea has led me to examine his journals covering 1740 and that part of 1741 the great preacher spent in America, but I have not seen any evidence of his being in Pequea or in any part of Lancaster county at that time. The *Philadelphia Gazette* dated June 7, 1770, contained the following item which indicates that the visit to Pequea was made in that year: "On Tuesday last the Rev. George Whitefield left this city (Philadelphia) for Reading and Lancaster." From the following excerpt from Whitefield's journal, while not specifically mentioning Pequea nor Leacock, it would seem that these places were included in his itinerary: "Philadelphia, June 14, 1770. This leaves me, just returned from one hundred and

⁹ Alexander, p. 12.

¹⁰ Simpson's Encyclopaedia of Methodism, p. 941.

fifty miles circuit, in which, blessed be God, I have been enabled to preach every day."

The white oak tree under which Whitefield preached to the settlers of Pequea is still standing in the center of the old "God's Acre." There is a forked walnut tree standing near the carriage shed in the graveyard, which the present generation erroneously points out as the tree from which Whitefield delivered his sermon.

Near the western entrance to the church is the grave of William Hamilton, who was an influential member of the Pequea congregation. William Hamilton was born in 1712. I have not been able to learn from whence he came nor anything concerning his antecedents. About the year 1745, he moved on a farm containing 416 acres of land belonging to the estate of Stephen Cole, located along the Pequea creek in Salisbury township. On May 8, 1746, he purchased the whole or greater part of this tract of land from Martha Cole for 300 pounds. The stone house, in which he lived for nearly fifty years, is still standing near Buyerstown, and at present is owned by William Caldwell. William Hamilton also owned one half of a mill and land belonging thereto, located on the Pequea creek near the western boundary of Salisbury township.¹¹ He sold this to John Houston in 1769.

William Hamilton is said to have married Jane Noble.¹² She died on August 20, 1784, aged 70, and is buried beside her husband.

In volume 4 of the Colonial Records it is stated that William Hamilton, Gent., was appointed Coroner of the county of Lancaster on October 5, 1745. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace April 18, 1761, and held this office for a number of years. In 1763, he was chosen overseer of the poor for Salisbury township.

On April 24, 1764, William Hamilton and fifteen other citizens of Lancaster county together with eleven members composing the "Proprietary and Governors Council" were assigned Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Lancaster by John Penn, Esquire, "by Virtue of a Commission from Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the said Province with our Royal Approbation Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province." They were required and commanded to hold Pleas of Assize, Scire Facias, Replevins and to hear and determine all manner of Pleas, Actions, Suits and Causes, Civil, Personal, Real and Mixed. They were "constituted and appointed with full power; and authority was granted unto them to administer as well in the Courts while sitting as out of the same all and every such oath and oaths as shall be found necessary for the doing of Justice."¹³

In 1772, he was made supervisor of roads for Salisbury township.

William Hamilton died upon his farm on June 11, 1794, at the age of eighty-two.¹⁴ Among other bequests in his will he names the following:

¹¹ Egle's Notes and Queries, Third Series, Vol. 11.

¹² Cannot authenticate this statement.

¹³ Recorder's Office, Book F, p. 239; Book L, p. 259; Book H, p. 5, 116, 562; Book M, p. 271; Colonial Records, Vol. 9, p. 172.

¹⁴ Egle's Notes and queries, Third Series, Vol. 2.

"It is my will that my grandson William Boyd pay to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church Corporation of Pequea the sum of thirty pounds in two yearly payments, when he arrives to the age of twenty-one years, for the support of the Gospel Ministry in said congregation. I give and allow ten pounds to be paid by my executors of my estate to help repair and build a new wall around the burial ground of the Pequea Meeting House whenever the same begun or undertaken."

The will was dated May 31, 1794, and proved June 21, 1794.

From the above abstract of will one would infer that a wall enclosed the graveyard in 1794; and, the legacy William Hamilton bequeathed to the congregation of Pequea was intended to repair the dilapidated portion of the old wall and help build an extension. The graveyard wall was of considerable length and extended along the White Horse road. At that time the road ran parallel with the south side of the graveyard.

The legacy William Hamilton bequeathed to the Pequea congregation was paid according to the directions in his will, as the following release dated June 6, 1803, attests:

"Discharge said estate from all claims from the Beginning of the World to the day of the date of these Presents."

This unique release was signed by William Boyd, George McIlvaine, John Whitehill, Jr., James Greer and James McCamnant, as trustees of the Pequea congregation.¹⁵ It was recorded December 11, 1803.

William Hamilton's daughter Mary married Lieutenant David Watson.

James Hamilton, son of William and Jane Hamilton, lies buried by the side of his father, though no tablet marks his last resting place. He was born March 24, 1743. On July 5, 1775, he enlisted as a private in Captain John Rowland's Company of Colonel John Feree's Battalion of Pennsylvania Associators from Lancaster County.¹⁶ On December 8, 1777, he was appointed a first lieutenant of the Third Company, Seventh Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Colonel John Boyd of Lancaster county, as the following commission now in possession of Miss Martha Bladen Clark, a lineal descendant, well attests:

"In the name and by the Authority of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the said commonwealth, To James Hamilton Gentleman—We reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity. Do by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be first Lieutenant of a company of foot in the Seventh Battalion of Militia, in the county of Lancaster—. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of first Lieutenant by doing and performing all manner of Things thereunto belonging. And We do strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as first Lieutenant. And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from Time to Time receive from the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, or from your superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, and in Pursuance of

¹⁵ Book 2, Vol. 3. p. 733.

¹⁶ Decennial Register Penna. Society Sons of Revolution, p. 313.

the Acts of Assembly in this State. This Commission to continue in Force until your Term, by the Laws of this State, shall of Course expire.

"Given under the lesser Seal of the Commonwealth, at Lancaster, this Eighth Day of December in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy seven.

"THO. WHARTON JUN PRES"

"No 3 Attest

"T. MATLACK JUY"

As a member of the Flying Camp he was in the battle of Long Island on August 27, 1776. He, evidently, served with distinction, for he was subsequently appointed captain, as the following letter dated August 16, 1779, and addressed to Captain James Hamilton would seem to indicate:

"Sir:—

"Agreeable to Orders received yesterday, You are to notify the Seventh Class of your Company and Likewise the Sixth to Randevouse at the usual place of parade, on Thursday next where there will be a Cort of Apale held agreeable to Law Six—. You are to use the Greatest of your influence Endeavoring to have them Collected agreeable to the former Instructions.

"I am with Esteem

"Your Hubl. Ser't.

"(Signed) GEO. STEWART

"L. C."

To CAPTAIN JAMES HAMILTON

August 16, '79.

Like his father, James Hamilton was an influential citizen of the county. On November 9, 1762, he was listed as master of the "Ship Jenny"—a brig of 90 tons.¹⁷ On January 16, 1765, James Hamilton purchased from Isaac Richardson 181 acres of land along the "Old Road" or King's Highway in Salisbury township. On this he built a tavern known for more than fifty years as the "Bulls Head." After the death of James Hamilton, this property was purchased by "King" Tommy Henderson, who changed the name to Waterloo. W. C. Henderson of Pequea, Pa., writing to G. C. Kennedy, Esq., under date of August 11, 1893, says:

"When, my father bought the Waterloo property from the Hamiltons it was known as the Bulls Head. He took this sign from the garret, had it painted over and named his new purchase Waterloo. When he sold to Burt the old sign was brought home and remained here until sold out when I gave it to John Mason."

In 1772, James Hamilton bought another farm adjoining the one previously purchased, containing 180 acres. In 1780, he was made overseer of the poor for Salisbury township. He was elected a Trustee of the Pequea congregation in 1792, and the following year was appointed supervisor of roads. In 1795, he was elected constable of Salisbury township. James Hamilton was married the first time to Catherine Carigan on February 26, 1769. Her father, Patrick Carigan, was one of the leading citizens of Leacock township. He was an Irish Episcopalian. At a meeting held on Easter Monday, April 15, 1743.

¹⁷ Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. 2, p. 544.

he was elected a member of the Vestry of Saint James' Episcopal Church, Lancaster. While walking on the street in this city he dropped over dead on October 15, 1756, and was buried in St. James' churchyard. He owned 700 acres of land in Leacock township, which at his death were divided between his daughters Catherine Hamilton and Jane Coates Clemson. The children of James and Catherine Hamilton were:

1. William Hamilton.
2. Jane Hamilton married James Cochran. She was married the second time to Colonel Tate of Bedford, Penna.
3. Catherine Hamilton married George Jenkins of Chester county.
4. James Hamilton.

James Hamilton married the second time about the year 1786, Margaret Boyd, born in 1755, daughter of George Boyd of Salisbury township. Her mother was Mary Douglass, daughter of Archibald Douglass, who was one of the three sons of Lord Douglass, the lineal heir of that noted family which fills so large a space for hundreds of years in the stirring history of Scotland.

By this second marriage James Hamilton had issue:

1. Mary Hamilton, who was married to Colonel John Clark, son of Brice Clark, Esq., of Donegal township. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Arthur, pastor of Pequea, on May 16, 1816.

2. George Hamilton married Lucinda Humes, daughter of James Humes, who owned the cotton factory near Lancaster on the Conestoga. He received a large estate from his father and mother and ten thousand dollars from his two maiden aunts, Mary and Isabella Boyd. He built a furnace in Clarion county which he named Lucinda in honor of his wife. He engaged in other speculations which proved disastrous, and in a few years he lost his entire fortune.

George Hamilton was one of the commissioners appointed to organize Clarion county³⁴ when it was formed out of parts of Armstrong and Venango counties by act of March 11, 1839.

James Hamilton died on April 4, 1815. The Lancaster Journal dated April 22 of that year contained the following item: "Died. James Hamilton, last week in Pequea, aged about 70 years—A worthy and respectable man."

After the death of her husband, Margaret Hamilton moved to Donegal, where she resided with her daughter Mary, wife of Colonel John Clark. She died on August 5, 1828, and was buried in the graveyard adjoining Donegal church.

In the old part of the graveyard is the tomb of Robert McCally, who died August 23, 1774, in the forty-eighth year of his age. In his will dated January 15, 1774, appears the following bequest:

"I will and bequeath to the Presbyterian Congregation of Picquea now under the care of the Reverend Robert Smith of Picquea the sum of One Hundred Pounds the which order and allow to be put to Interest for the Support of the Gospel to be paid Eight Years after my decease."¹⁵

The will was proved September 7, 1774.

³⁴ Sherman Day's History of Penna., p. 227.

¹⁵ Book C, page 231.

At a meeting held on April 6, 1784, ten years after the death of Robert McCally, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert Smith and John Whitehill informed the congregation of Pequea that they had received from Jasper Yeates, attorney at law in Lancaster, one hundred pounds as a legacy bequeathed to Pequea church by the late Robert McCally.¹⁹

From the minutes of the meeting of the Trustees we learn that:

"It was unanimously agreed by the members present to appropriate the annual interest of the aforesaid sum (Robert McCally's legacy) for the support of our pastor, the Rev. Robert Smith, and to let him have the use of the principal upon a mortgage of the place he lives on. Accordingly Mr. Smith gave a mortgage upon said place."²⁰

At this same meeting of the Trustees the pastor informed the members that in January, 1785, he received from James Galt twelve pounds ten shillings, being a legacy from his father, Thomas Galt, of Earl township. The bequest in his will is thus worded:

"I give and bequeath the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings lawful money to be paid by my Executors for the maintaining the Gospel of Jesus Christ in Pequea."²¹

The will was signed May 5, 1778, and proved January 15, 1781.

Thomas Galt is not buried in the graveyard adjoining Pequea meeting house. His ancestor Robert Galt was one of the earliest, if not the very first white man to settle in the Pequea valley. It was greatly owing to Robert Galt's efforts that the Pequea congregation was organized.²² The ancestral home of the Galts is located about two miles north of the meeting house. On the Galt farm is a private burying ground, in which it is supposed that Thomas Galt was interred.

In the new part of the graveyard is an imposing monument erected to the memory of John McCally of Coleraine, and a nephew of the Robert McCally just referred to. In his will dated August 2, 1870, he bequeaths:

"To the Presbyterian Church of Pequea, Lancaster county, Penna., I give and bequeath the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). This sum shall be by the proper officers of the Church securely invested in Real Estate or other safe securities, and the annual interest arising therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Church, the principal sum however shall not be used, but shall be allowed to remain at interest perpetually. To the Library of the Presbyterian Church at Pequea, Lancaster county, Penna., I give and bequeath the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), this sum to be securely invested in the manner herein before provided for the investment of the Church legacy, the annual interest only to be applied for replenishing the library, the books to be selected by the Pastor of the Church for the time being, and no other person."²³

This library is housed at present in the home of the pastor in South Hermitage, Pa.

¹⁹ Ellis and Evans, p. 1049.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Book D, page 81.

²² Alexander, p. 7.

²³ Book C, Vol. 2, page 71.

On a tomb near the church is the following inscription:

To the Memory
of the
REV. ROBERT SMITH, D.D.,
Who departed this life
April 15, 1793,
In the 71 st. year of his age.
Forty-two years pastor
of the Presbyterian Church of
Pequea.

He was a faithful, eminent and successful divine.

Long at the head of a public seminary,

A great part of the Clergy of this State received the elements
of their education,

or

Perfected their Theological Studies
under his direction.

Beneath this monument sleeps a Father in Israel.

Robert Smith was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1723, and emigrated to America with his parents about the year 1730. They settled near the headwaters of the Brandywine. He was educated at the Log College in Neshaminy, Bucks county, Penna. In 1738, at the age of fifteen, he was converted under the preaching of Whitefield during the latter's first visit to America. He completed his theological studies under the Rev. Samuel Blair at Fagg's Manor, and was licensed to preach the Gospel on December 27, 1749.

On October 9, 1750, a call was extended to him from the congregations of Pequea and Leacock. He did not accept immediately, as he toured Virginia on a preaching mission. Upon his return he was ordained and installed pastor of Pequea on March 25, 1751, at the age of 28. Dr. Smith was not only an able and eloquent preacher, but also possessed a very superior mind, and was much esteemed and respected by all who knew him for his solid sense and unaffected piety.

The year following his installation as pastor of Pequea he established a theological school—the first institution of its kind in Lancaster county—to prepare students for the sacred ministry. This was undoubtedly the forerunner of Princeton Theological Seminary which was founded in 1812. A preparatory school was established soon after. The classical school as conducted by Dr. Smith for forty years was an institution of the highest character and the position it occupied in the county was unique. The school not only prepared students for college but also received them back again after they were graduated from a collegiate institution and prepared them for ordination. In the year 1758, the school had grown to such proportions that a tutor was employed to assist Dr. Smith. Tradition tells us that more than fifty ministers were either wholly prepared here, or at least, received a part of their training for the ministry, while as many more pupils were fitted for other avocations.²⁴ In 1792, owing to the ill health of the founder and prin-

²⁴ Beam's Sketch of Dr. Smith's Academy.

cipal, the school was removed to Brandywine Manor and placed under the charge of the Rev. Nathan Grier.

Dr. Smith resided in a stone house which is still standing a few hundred yards north of the present church. This house and the farm adjoining were owned by Dr. Smith. To accommodate his students he erected a frame addition to the western end of the stone dwelling. After the school was removed, the frame structure was demolished and no trace of it remains today.

On May 22, 1750, Robert Smith was married to Elizabeth Blair, sister of his preceptor, the Rev. Samuel Blair. To this union were born five sons and one daughter. The eldest of these, Samuel Stanhope Smith, was principal of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, for a short period. In 1779, he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in Princeton. In 1794, he succeeded Dr. Witherspoon as President of Princeton. He held this office until 1812, when, owing to feeble health, he resigned.

His fourth son, John Blair Smith, assisted his brother as teacher in Hampden Seminary, and when the latter resigned, John Blair Smith succeeded him in the presidency. He remained the active head of this institution until 1789, when he resigned. In 1791, he was called to the pastorate of the Pine Street Church, Philadelphia. In 1795, Union College, Schenectady, was founded, and he was chosen president.

Dr. Smith's first wife died February 19, 1777, and was buried near the western end of the church. On December 13, 1779, he was married the second time to Mrs. Sarah Ramsey, widow of the Rev. William Ramsey, and brother of Ramsey, the noted historian. Her maiden name was Sealy and she was a native of Cohansey, N. J. She bore him one daughter, Elizabeth Sarah, born October 15, 1780.

Dr. Smith was the friend of American independence and sided with the Presbyterian Church in the Revolution in which many of his congregation took an active part. He assisted the Rev. John Carmichael, pastor of the church at the Forks of the Brandywine, to take provisions to the American army, and was present at the Battle of Long Island, August 26, 1776. He and the Rev. Mr. Carmichael also carried provisions to Washington's army at Valley Forge. He was instrumental in the founding of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, and was actively interested in the establishment of Princeton College. On April 9, 1793, he attended a meeting of the Trustees held at Princeton, N. J. Returning on horseback he was stricken and fell from the saddle at Rockwell, Chester county. His body was found lying by the road side, his faithful horse standing beside him. He was removed to the home of William Hunter, Esq.—an elder of the church at the Forks of the Brandywine—where he died on April 15, 1793. His remains were taken to Pequca and buried under the shadow of the church he served for more than forty years.²⁵

During the pastorate of the Rev. David Alexander differences arose in the Presbyterian Church which culminated in a division known as the "great schism." This division was brought about by the influence of the great revival which swept the colonies at that period. George Whitefield, Gilbert Tennant and other evangelists were the chief actors in the great drama which resulted

²⁵ Ibid.

in the schism that rent the church in twain. This division lasted for a period of seventeen years, or from 1741 to 1758. The Synod of Philadelphia passed two acts, the one relating to itinerant preaching, and the other requiring candidates to be examined by a committee appointed by the synod. The followers of Whitefield set at naught these two acts. The revival faction formed a new synod known as the Presbytery of New Castle 2d. It was familiarly called the "New Side" Synod. The Presbytery of Donegal, with which the church at Pequea was connected, opposed the revival element and their methods and remained steadfast to the traditions of the church; hence it was known as the "Old Side" Synod. The Rev. David Alexander was a staunch advocate of the methods adopted by the revivalists, and as pastor of Leacock and Pequea, insisted that those churches separate from the Presbytery of Donegal and affiliate with the "New Side" Synod of New Castle.²⁶

There were, however, certain members in the Pequea congregation who did not approve of the methods adopted by the evangelists and those of their followers, and condemned the action of their pastor. They accordingly seceded from the church at Pequea and erected for their own use a stone church on a portion of ground near the western end of the graveyard.²⁷ This was known for many years as the Seceders Church. I have not been able to learn in which year it was built. This structure was still standing in 1855, although no services were held in it at that time, as it was in a state of ruin. The window sashes and panes were broken and the roof was about to fall in. The building was subsequently torn down, and the materials that were salvaged were used to erect the house which at present is occupied by the sexton of Pequea. Back of the Seceders Church stood a session house which was torn down at an earlier date than that of the church and the materials used in the construction of a schoolhouse.²⁸

The Seceders graveyard occupied the land which is now cultivated by the sexton as a vegetable garden. About the time that the Seceders Church building was razed, the tombstones were taken out of the Seceders graveyard and buried in the ground near the sexton's house to enable the sexton to till the land.²⁹ Some years since, Nicholas Hopper, while excavating near this house to build a cistern, dug up two human skulls.

The road leading to the White Horse originally followed a course between the west branch of the Pequea creek and the meeting house; then ran parallel with the graveyard wall, and near the Seceders Church turned abruptly south toward the village of White Horse. On June 11, 1872, the Trustees of Pequea Church purchased 3 acres and 57 perches of land, which were added to the graveyard. In the same year the road was changed from the south to the north side of the graveyard. It was extended past the church on the north for about 300 feet, where it turns abruptly to the left, and at present follows

²⁶ Alexander, p. 13.

²⁷ Information received from John S. Miller, Trustee of Pequea Church; corroborated by J. Watson Ellmaker.

²⁸ Adam Rutter claimed he attended school here.

²⁹ Information received from J. Watson Ellmaker.

a course between the sexton's house and graveyard and leads on to the White Horse.³⁰

The Rev. Dr. Smith entered upon the pastorate of Pequea Church during the time of the great schism. He became involved in the controversy then raging and this caused him much unhappiness. He, in conjunction with the Rev. Samuel Finley, was appointed by the Presbytery of New Castle 2nd to answer the charges of the Rev. Alexander Gellatly and the Rev. Andrew Arnot, the two Seceder ministers who were sent out by the Associate Synod of Scotland into Pennsylvania. These Seceder ministers were looked upon as intruders by the clergy of the New Side Presbytery. Dr. Smith's answer to these charges is:

"Robert Smith, Detective Detected, or a Vindication of the Rev'd. Mr. Delap and New Castle Presbytery from the Charges of Injurious Reasoning and False Representations Exhibited Against Them by the Rev. Messieurs Gellatly and Arnot; to Which is Affixed a Letter by the Rev. Samuel Finley."

This pamphlet was printed in Lancaster in 1757 on the press owned by Benjamin Franklin and rented to William Dunlap.

In 1759, when the reunion of the old and new side churches was accomplished, the Rev. Dr. Smith preached a sermon entitled: "A Wheel in the Middle of a Wheel, or the Harmony and Connection of the Various Acts of Divine Providence." This reunion, as far as it related to or affected Pequea Church, was only nominal. The two churches continued to maintain services as they did before. The few members composing the Seceders Church³¹ did not unite with old Pequea Church until about the year 1830.

A number of years before this the Church at Pequea adopted Watt's Hymnal. The Seceders sang Psalms only according to the version in Rouse's Psalm book. The members of the Seceders congregation who lived east of the old Pequea meeting house would close their ears while passing the latter place of worship if that congregation were singing a hymn. Even after the two congregations were united the older members would sing the words of a Psalm to the tune of the hymn the other members were singing.

One of the prominent members of the Seceders Church was John Houston. In his will he left a legacy to the Seceders Church as follows:

"August 10, 1769. John Houston. I allow that after the Debt and Legacies above mentioned be paid of that my Extrs lodges one hundred pounds of my Estate in Son James Hands that the Interest of it may come yearly to Support the Gosple in the Congregation whereof I have been a member or if the Congregation should be vacant then the Interest of the above sum should be to pay for Supplys in this Congregation and then to the minister under the Inspection of the Asociat Sonod but if son James or his Heirs should be for leaving the Congregation then let the above money be given to some safe hand in this Congregation that the Interest may be paid yearly for the benefit above mentioned that this money to be taken care of by the Session of the S'd congregation."³²

³⁰ Information received from D. S. Kurtz of Honeybrook, Pa., Treasurer of Pequea Church.

³¹ Alexander, p. 37.

³² Book B, page 572.

The will was proved December 6, 1769.

John Houston was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America before 1729. He settled in the Pequea valley. The limestone house which he built is still standing in Leacock township, and adjoins the old Hat tavern. The homestead is now owned by the Rev. Abram Martin. John Houston is said to have married Martha Duffield.³³ In his will he mentions six sons and two daughters, all of whom were born on the old homestead. Five of his sons were soldiers in the Revolution. His son James was killed in the battle of Paoli. When John Houston died in 1769, he owned one thousand acres of land which extended from Hess's mill on the Pequea creek to the Hat tavern on the old road. The remains of John Houston, his wife and son James, were interred in the burying ground adjoining the Seceders Church. Some years since the tombstone bearing the name John Houston and the date 1769 was unearthed by the sexton of Pequea. In the old graveyard adjoining the Pequea Church are interred the remains of generations of Buyers, Brisbins, Caldwells, Grams, Kitteras, McCamants, Pattons, Slemons, Skiles, Thompsons, Whitehills and other noted families. Much that is of interest could be written about these, but time and space will not permit.

³³ Cannot authenticate this statement.

Minutes of the February Meeting.

LANCASTER, PA., February 6, 1920.

The February meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in their room in the A. Herr Smith Library Building at the usual hour, 7:40 P. M., the President, Judge C. I. Landis, presiding over the business session.

The minutes of the January meeting were read by the secretary and approved by vote.

The Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, presented the following report:

LANCASTER, PA., February 6, 1920.

Report of the Treasurer of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

January 1, 1920, balance on hand as per annual report.....	\$216.96
Receipts	40.00
	<u>\$256.96</u>
Expenses	37.00
Balance in Treasury	<u>\$219.96</u>

Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER,

Treasurer.

This report was adopted as read.

The Librarian, Mr. Harry Stehman, reported the following exchanges for the past month:

- I. The Linden Hall Echo, December, 1919.
 - II. The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine.
 - III. The North Carolina Historical Society Publication, volume XVI, number 2.
 - IV. The Washington State Historical Society Quarterly, October, 1919.
- The Society also received the following Annual Reports:
- I. Library of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.
 - II. Interstate Commerce Commission, December 1, 1919.
 - III. Laws of Pennsylvania Enacted During the 1919 Legislative Session.
 - IV. State Commissioner of Banking Report for the Year 1917, Part I.
 - V. State Department of Mines Report for the Year 1917, Part II.

Special donations to the Society included:

- I. A batch of wooden shingles from the roof of the old Lancaster Court House that formerly stood in Penn Square, from Mr. Edward Ruth, of Lancaster.
- II. Upwards of one hundred books of miscellaneous character, containing some historical works and records of value, presented by Miss Daisy Rohrer, of Lancaster.

- III. A Deed from John, Thomas and Richard Penn to Joseph Stoneman, of Lancaster County, for a tract of land on the Conestoga, October 14, 1745, found by Frank X. Hinden, of Lancaster, and presented by Judge Charles I. Landis for him; also certain permits, from the County Treasurer, to make whiskey.
- IV. A Copy of the Ben Franklin Annual, January 17. contributed by Mr. D. B. Landis.
- V. A copy of the Journals of Select and Common Council of Lancaster and a memorial to Honorable Henry Lightner Trout, late Mayor of Lancaster, also contributed by Mr. D. B. Landis, Councilman for 2nd Ward.
- VI. Pennsylvania's Participation in the World War from the Pennsylvania War History Commission.

On motion and by vote the report was accepted and an expression of thanks was voted to all donors.

There were eight applications for membership to the Society:

- I. Marriott Brosius Fasnacht, 550 West Orange Street, City.
- II. Mr. David F. Watt, 325 College Avenue, City.
- III. Mrs. David F. Watt, 325 College Avenue.
- IV. Mrs. Eleanora C. Maurer, 325 College Avenue.
- V. Miss Hannah Whitson, 30 South Lime Street.
- VI. Miss Elizabeth C. Eaby.
- VII. Miss Mary L. Eaby, 127 E. Clay Street.
- VIII. S. L. Carpenter Shirk, care of Franklin House.

Under the rules of the Society, these applications were laid over for the month.

The Auditing Committee presented the following report:

LANCASTER, PA., January 28, 1920.

We, the undersigned auditors appointed to examine the accounts of A. K. Hostetter, Treasurer, of the Lancaster County Historical Society, do hereby certify that we have duly audited said accounts and find them correct as stated therein, showing the balance on hand at the beginning of the year to have been \$138.26. The receipts for the year were \$573.75 and the expenditures for which orders were regularly drawn amounted to \$495.05, thus leaving a balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1920, of \$216.96.

In addition to the above, the Treasurer has also submitted to this committee the following described certificates of deposit issued by the Conestoga National Bank, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum:

\$ 32.90, due Jan. 8, 1920	26.00, due Mar. 6, 1920
263.17, due Mar. 4, 1920	236.89, due July 18, 1920
216.32, due Mar. 6, 1920	35.59, due Dec. 3, 1920

All of which is respectfully submitted this 28th day of January, 1920.

L. B. HERR,

I. C. ARNOLD,

H. L. SIMON,

Auditing Committee.

The report was adopted as read.

A short sketch of the proceedings of the Federation of Historical Societies which met January 9 was given by the President, Judge Charles I. Landis

who said that the meeting had been most interesting and entertaining. Two of the members of the local Society were mentioned as having attended, himself and Miss Lottie Bausman. At this meeting, Judge Landis was elected a Vice President of the Federation.

Mr. William Worner spoke about members and others not being allowed to take the Historical Society books out of the Library Building causing dissatisfaction and called attention to the fact that although at one time it had been customary to have the Librarian of the Public Library give out books when called for, that privilege had been rescinded by vote of the Society. A discussion followed in which Messrs. A. K. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, Harry L. Stehman, D. B. Landis, L. B. Herr and John L. Summy participated. On motion of Mr. Summy it was decided to refer the matter to the Library Committee, consisting of Judge Charles I. Landis, ex-officio; Harry L. Stehman, Librarian, I. C. Arnold, D. B. Landis and Adeline B. Spindler, for consideration, to be reported upon at a subsequent meeting.

There being no further business, the paper of the evening was announced: "The Old Pequea Presbyterian Graveyard," by Mr. William Worner. The President, being obliged to leave, in the absence of both vice-presidents, called Mr. A. K. Hostetter to the chair.

The paper proved to be very interesting and was much appreciated by the members. This was attested by the discussion, in which several members took part. A vote of thanks to the writer was unanimously given, and the motion to refer it to the proper committee for publication was approved.

On motion it was then voted and approved to revert to new business which had for its object the views of the Society on an indoor social, including a luncheon. A motion to this effect was made by Mr. Worner. It was discussed by several members favorably and on motion of Mr. Summy it was decided to refer the matter to the Executive Committee for consideration to be ready for full report at the March meeting. The meeting was an exceptionally interesting one and it was considerably after the usual hour when it finally adjourned. A meeting of the Executive Committee was called for immediately after the adjournment of the regular meeting.

Signed,

ADALINE BREAM SPINDLER,

Secretary.

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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1920

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

LETTERS OF COL. MATTHIAS SLOUGH TO
ROBERT MORRIS.

MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 3.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1920

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Letters of Col. Matthias Slough to Robert Morris.

By HON. CHAS. I. LANDIS.

I have several times presented before you short sketches of the life of Col. Matthias Slough; but, in doing so, I have confined myself to his birth and death and a few public incidents of his life. His remains are interred in St. James' Cemetery, in this city. He was one of the most prominent citizens of the old town prior to and covering the War of the Revolution, and his intimate relations, not only with his fellow citizens, but with distinguished men and officials residing in the Commonwealth, would, it seems to me, throw a vivid light upon the various transactions of those far-off times. Whether any one is possessed of such documents, I cannot say; but, some time ago, I purchased at a public sale in Philadelphia, ten of his letters, written during the year 1778. They are all directed to Robert Morris, the patriot-financier. They were all written in Lancaster, and five of them were directed to Robert Morris, at Manheim, and five to him at Philadelphia.

It may not be generally known that Robert Morris, at that time, lived in the town of Manheim. Baron Henry William Stiegel, so known, had built a great house, called "The Castle," for his own use. When the British approached Philadelphia, the Morris family took all they valued, most of their household effects, both in their city and country houses, and conveyed them in a caravan of covered wagons to Lancaster, and thence to what had been the Stiegel home. They remained there until Philadelphia was evacuated by the British in 1778.

Mrs. Morris, writing to her mother, Mrs. Thomas White, from Philadelphia, on April 14, 1777, said:

"We are preparing for another flight, in packing up our furniture and removing them to a new purchase Mr. Morris has made 10 miles from Lancaster, no other than the famous house that belonged to Stedman and Stiegel at the Iron Works, where you know I spent six weeks; so am perfectly well acquainted with the goodness of the house and the situation. The reason Mr. Morris made this purchase, he looks upon the other not secure if they come by water. I think myself very lucky in having this asylum, it being but eight miles, fine road, from Lancaster, where I expect Mr. Morris will be if he quits this, besides many of my friends and acquaintances. So I will now solicit the pleasure of your company at this once famous place. instead of Mennet, where perhaps we may yet trace some vestages of the late owner's folly and may prove a useful lesson to his successors."

When Baron Stiegel became embarrassed, his property was sold by the Sheriff and purchased by Michael Diefenderfer. The deed from John Ferree, Esq., High Sheriff, bears date March 30, 1775, and is recorded in Record Book Q, p. 247. The property was described as all those following four lots

or pieces of ground, situated, lying and being in the Town of Manheim, in the County of Lancaster, aforesaid. The first of said lots was marked on the general plan of the said town as No. 278, and contained in front on Prussian Street 57 feet and in depth to Wolf Street 257 feet. Another of said lots was marked on the general plan of said town as No. 279, and contained in front on Prussian Street 57 feet, and in depth to Wolf Street 257 feet. A third lot was marked on said plan as No. 280, and contained in front on Prussian Street 57 feet, and in depth to Wolf Street 257 feet. The fourth of said lots was known as No. 281, and contained in front on Prussian Street 57 feet, and in depth to Wolf Street 257 feet. The said four lots were granted on April 14, 1777, by Michael Diffenderfer to William Baussman, his heirs and assigns.

There was another lot of ground, which Charles Stedman and Ann, his wife, Alexander Stedman and Elizabeth, his wife, and Henry William Stiegel and Elizabeth, his wife, by their indenture dated October 1, 1762, granted and confirmed unto Adam Diffenderfer, his heirs and assigns, for ever, and which the said Adam Diffenderfer and Margaret, his wife, by deed poll endorsed on the back of the said indenture, dated March 31, 1777, granted unto William Baussman, his heirs and assigns. On April 25, 1777, William Baussman and Catharine, his wife, conveyed all of the above mentioned tracts unto Robert Morris, Merchant, of the City of Philadelphia.

What was then called Prussian Street has since been named Main Street. I am informed that beyond doubt the Stiegel Mansion was located on the above described lots. The south brick wall of the second story of what is now a three-story brick building on the first mentioned lot is the original south wall of the Stiegel house. This building has for many years been known as the Henry Arndt Store. About eight years ago, the title to it passed to H. D. Leman, and recently Mr. Leman conveyed it to Willis Rettew. Next on the north is now a two-story brick residence, owned and occupied by Clayton S. Shelly, and adjoining these premises on the north is a three-story brick building, owned by T. S. Beck & Son as a furniture and undertaking establishment. Still further to the north is the drug store of Charles A. Ensminger. All of these buildings are on the Stiegel lots.

The Stiegel Glass Factory was on the northwest corner of Charlotte and Stiegel Streets. On this ground is now erected a two-story brick dwelling house, formerly owned and occupied by Philip F. Ruhl, deceased, but lately sold to Benjamin Bomberger. The Baron's office stood on the northwest corner of Charlotte and West High Streets. It was a one-story building, which for many years was occupied by Jonas White as a carpenter shop. There, however, was here erected by the late Clayton Gible a two and a-half story mansion, now owned by J. H. Hacker, which is considered one of the finest houses in the town.

The following are transcripts of the Slough letters:

Dear Sir:—

I have now the Pleasure of inclosing you a resolve of Council respecting the enlargement of our Friend, John Brown, together with the Bond which he and his Surety are to sign.

If it should be inconvenient for you to come to town for the purpose of executing the Bond, I apprehend your doing it before two witnesses at your own house will answer the same end, as I shall take care to have it completed immediately on the messenger's return and get him out of confinement. Mr. Brown wishes to have his horse sent him that he may immediately proceed to Manheim.

Your favour of the 22'd I am Hon'd with and have only to assure you that I shall be happy in rendering the Publick every service in my power in the sale of the Indigo now in my possession, which I shall take a pleasure in negotiating on such terms as you shall think reasonable. I am distressed at the indisposition of our worthy acquaintance, Mr. Nesbitt, and hope if in my power to see him to-morrow.

With my best Compliments to Mrs. Morris, I remain

Dear Sir

Your Most Humble Servant,

MATTHIAS SLOUGH.

My Messenger having disappointed me, am obliged to send my son.

If your Cargoe at Baltimore is yet unsold, I shall take the liberty of making you a Proposal to morrow.

HON'BLE ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ'R, Manheim.

Dear Sir:—

You will herewith receive several Packets which my Son brought yesterday from York Town. Am very sorry they met with the Misfortune they have, & at the same time am happy to have them to send you at all, as my Son's horse broke through the ice on Susquehannah several times on his way over, which the whole were in danger of being lost. I have taken every method in my power to drye them as much as possible since their arrival, and hope they will appear plain on their being opened.

On Friday last came to my care from Borden Town sent by Mess'rs Francis Hopkinson & John Wharton four hog'ds & four Tierses full of indigo and one Tierse about halfe full, which have stored untill you shall please to order them to be otherwise disposed of, and remain, with best Compliments to Mrs. Morris

Dear Sir

Your Most Humble Serv't,

MATTHIAS SLOUGH.

Sunday morning

Lancaster Jan'y 29 1773

HON'BLE ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ'R, Manheim.

LANCASTER, Feb'y 18th, 1773.

Dear Sir:—

Since the receipt of your favour by Mr. Parr I made inquiry respecting the Tun of Steel you mention, and am sorry to inform you that the quantity is not to be had in this place at present. I wrote to Mr. Potts some weeks

since requesting him to send me two Tuns, but have not heard from him since. I intend sending to him in a few days if I do not hear from him and hope to have it in my power to furnish you with the quantity you mention, provided the gentleman who wants it is not in too great a hurry, but what the price will be I can at present not tell you. You may depend on my getting it as soon as possible, and remain with best Compliments to Mrs. Morris

Dear Sir

Your Most Humble Serv't

MATTHIAS SLOUGH.

THE HON'BLE ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ'R, Manheim.

Lancaster, March 12th, 1778.

Dear Sir:—

It is with concern indeed I have to mention to you that I have at length found the bottom of my Wine Pipe, so that I have not a drop left to give to my Friend. I have therefore thought of sending my own team on Monday or Tuesday next with a load of flower for you, by whome I beg you will send me halfe a pipe of such as you think you can Drink when you do me the honour of spending a day with me, and believe me

Dear Sir

Your Most Obliged &
Very Humble Servant,

MATTHIAS SLOUGH.

THE HON'BLE ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ'R, Manheim.

LANCASTER, May 30th, 1778.

My Dear Sir:—

I am favour'd with yours by Mr. Whiteside and have complied with your request in paying him one Thousand Pounds, for which have taken his receipt.

Am extreemly sorry to find that he is like to be disappointed in the other sum and have endeavour'd all in my power to raise him Two Thousand, which I could easily have accomplished had the Quartermaster cash in his hands, or had the demand come upon me yesterday, when the Council applied to me to lend them Two Thousand Pounds for a few days, a sum which they sent to Northumberland County for the releafe of the people their, after getting it from me, for which together with the sum of Six Thousand Pounds more I have now orders on the State Treasurer for and can not get any of it for some time. In haste, I remain

Dear Sir

Your Most Humble Serv't,

MATTHIAS SLOUGH.

HON'BLE ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ'R, Manheim.

LANCASTER, JULY 30th, 1778.

Dear Sir:—

I have your favour of the 21st Current which came under cover to Mr. Yeates from Mr. Ingles now before me, and shall agreeable to your request furnish Mr. Yeates with such sums of money as he may require for the purpose of purchasing Hemp, and transmit you his Drafts for the same. He has been abroad at Cumberland and York Courts, so that he has not drawn any. The article of Indigo remains heavy on my hands. Could my worthy friend find a way of disposing of it without loss to me, it would lay me under the greatest obligations.

It will give me infinite pleasure to have it in my power to be of service to you in disposing of your House and Lands at Manheim. If therefore you will furnish me with your terms, you may depend on my best indeavours to dispose of it or get a good tenant. I am infinitely obliged to you for the Case of Clarret. It is very good and shall not be drank without greatly remembering you & good Mrs. Morris.

Permit me now my Dear Sir to assure you that none is happier to congratulate you and yours on your return to your happy habitation than I am, and none is more fervent in his wishes that you may remain happy in the same untill the end of your days than I am, who remains with best compliments to Mrs. Morris, in which Mrs. Slough joins, with offers of my services whenever you shall be pleased to command.

Dear Sir

Your Most Ob't H'ble Serv't,

MATTHIAS SLOUGH.

THE HON'BLE ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ'R,
fav'd by MR. MILN.

Philadelphia.

LANCASTER, Sep'r 7th, 1778.

Dear Sir:—

I have your favour of the 18th Aug't now before me, which I was Hon'd with some days since, and should with pleasure have answered it before now, but on the verry day on which your favour came to hand, my youngest child was suddenly taken with most violent Fitts which continued untill the 29th. when it terminated in the loss of him, so that during the whole of his illness I could not attend to the commands you are pleased to honour me with, and what I have done since his death has been attended with no success, but on to morrow I intend taking a ride into York County where I am informed a quantity of Hemp may be had which if possible I shall purchase and forward to you as quick as possible. There is some little Hemp yet to be had in this county, but not under 4½ delivered here, or for hard money at a price which I have not been able to ascertain, but suppose it to be about 9d. Immediately on my return from York County I shall take the liberty of informing you

of my success, which hope will be to your satisfaction, and remain with best Compliments to Mrs. Morris, in which Mrs. Slough joins,

Dear Sir

Your Most Humble Servant,

MATTHIAS SLOUGH.

THE HON'BLE ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ'R,
Philadelphia.

LANCASTER, October 13th, 1778

Dear Sir:—

I have your favour of the 2'd Curr't, which I received yesterday, and am extremely sorry it is not in my power to comply with its contents. The man who has the hemp for sale for hard money is now here, but is so unreasonable with it that it is impossible to purchase it. He now will not take less than 15 d. hard money, and I know of no other to be purchased in this or York county. There is a young man gone into Maryland whom I have given orders to purchase a few tons if possible, for which have agreed to give 4-6 p. lb., delivered here, but have not heard from him. Have also wrote to my brother in law in Virginia to endeavour to purchase some & send it down your way. Depend on my getting some for you if possible, and remain with best Compliments to Mrs. Morris, in which Mrs. Slough joins,

Dear Sir

Your Most Humble Serv't,

MATTHIAS SLOUGH.

HON'BLE ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ'R, Manheim.
Philadelphia.

LANCASTER, Nov'r 10th, 1778.

Dear Sir:—

By the bearer, Robert Knox, you will again receive 2041 lbs. Hemp which I weighed myself & have no doubt but the weight will hold out. At my return home I examined the weight of the last load and found some error. so that it must stand as it is. Shall send another load by the first waggon I can get, and shall be glad to know if I am to purchase any more. This I bought at 4-3 delivered here. Am in haste

Dear Sir,

Your very Humble Serv't,

MATTHIAS SLOUGH.

ROBERT MORRIS ESQ'R
by ROBT KNOX

Philadelphia.

LANCASTER, Nov'r 16th, 1778.

Dear Sir:—

By the bearer, John Bowers, Waggonor, you will again receive one load Hemp weighing 2235 lbs., which have no doubt will please as it is very good.

The amount of it you will please to order to my credit at 4-3 p. lb., exclusive of the Carriage, an amount of which shall furnish you with when the whole of the Hemp is delivered.

Have one load more here, which shall also be sent this week, and shall be glad to know if I shall purchase any more on your account, as I may have it in my power to get a little more & have several orders for some from some gentlemen in Philad'a. Hope to hear from you on this head, and remain

Dear Sir,

Your Most Humble Serv't,

MATTHIAS SLOUGH.

HON'BLE ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ'R,
Philadelphia.

I have never before seen any original letters of Col. Matthias Slough. Of course, there may be a number of them in existence, and perhaps this may be the means of bringing them to public attention.

I present these letters to the Society.

cordially appreciated by the small audience. A vote of thanks was unanimously given and the paper was ordered to be printed in the usual way.

The meeting was informal and delightful. It adjourned about the regular time.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,
Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1920

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

HISTORICAL SOCIETY SOCIAL.

IN QUEST OF WILLIAM PENN,

By ALBERT COOKE MYERS.

THE INFLUENCE OF LANCASTER COUNTY ON
THE PENNSYLVANIA FRONTIER,

By HON. FREDERICK A. GODCHARLES.

MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 4.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1920

HISTORICAL SOCIETY CATALOG

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY SOCIAL.

Report of the Committee in Charge.

Lancaster, May 7, 1920.

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society:

Your committee in charge of the "Indoor Social" held by the society under your direction, and fixed by your body to be held on the 16th of April, in the building of the Iris Club, beg to report that:

Agreeably to your pleasure and in accordance with the plans previously arranged by you, the said Social was held at the time and place planned. The event was an unqualified success from every angle. The attendance was very good, considering the extreme inclemency of the weather, there being 134 members and friends present.

The entire program was excellently rendered, and though about two and a half hours were required in the same, there was no evidence of a single person being tired by the proceedings of the evening; but on the other hand there were universal expressions of pleasure and delight voiced on all sides. We feel that much good has been rendered to the Society by the social. Many members present stated that their interest in it was greatly revived, and they expressed a purpose of becoming active in its work, and of securing new members.

There were the following committees, acting with the main committee in order to secure adequate attention to all the requirements of a successful social of the kind planned by this society; a committee on program—a committee on reception—committee on invitations, etc.

The personnel of the said committees follows:

Committee on Program, to secure speakers and musical entertainment—Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, Miss Martha B. Clark, Miss Adaline B. Spindler and Mr. John Summy (chairman).

Committee on Reception—Mr. H. Frank Eshleman (chairman) Messrs. George Steinman, Herbert Beck, D. F. Magee, H. L. Stehman, Jr., I. C. Arnold, George F. K. Erisman, Miss Daisy Grubb, Mrs. Sarah D. Carpenter, Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, Mrs. Agnes Techmeyer, Misses Emma Groff, Mary Hoover, Mary Dougherty, Kate Kelly.

Committee on Invitations:—to attend to the getting and placing of tickets and publishing programs—Mr. A. K. Hostetter (chairman), Mr. L. B. Herr, Mr. D. B. Landis, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson.

Special Committee of Three:—Mr. John Summy, L. B. Herr and Miss Adaline B. Spindler. On all committees, Judge Landis ex-officio.

The vocal and instrumental music were especially fine and entertaining. Mr. Hall's rendition of "The Trumpeter" was thrilling and dramatic in a marked degree. Mrs. Griest's instrumental solo rendition, splendid. The following program was rendered:

PROGRAM.

Address of Welcome

President Judge Charles I. Landis

String Quartett—Air J. S. Bach

Solo on G String Arr G. Wilhemj

Mrs. Ellwood Griest
Lancaster.

Illustrated Address In Quest of William Penn

Mr. Albert Cooke Myers,
Philadelphia.

Tenor Solos:—

(a) The Old Refrain Fritz Kreisler

(b) The Trumpeter J. Airlie Dix

(c) The Shadows H T Burleigh

Sergeant Ray Hall,
Lancaster.

Accompanist—Miss Helen E. Zook.

Address

Hon. Frederic A. Godcharles
Deputy Secretary of Commonwealth

String Quartette—Minuet Boccherini

Violins

Mrs. Ellwood Griest
Viola

Herbert H. Beck

Miss Marguerite Herr
Violoncello

Harold Pries

Luncheon

Social Hour.

President Landis' Address.

Judge Landis, the president, was unable to be present on account of sickness. His address was read by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., Second Vice President, who presided.

The President's address was as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It has been delegated as my duty to welcome you on this occasion, and I heartily do so. This society has invited certain gentlemen and ladies to aid in your entertainment, and I know you will be pleased with the selections made. The purpose of the occasion, as I understand it, is to increase the interest of the members in the work for which the society was created.

Have you considered the importance which the perpetuation of history is to every community? The lives and work of our forefathers are a lesson to their sons and daughters and should be recorded on a monument more lasting than brass. Led by that eminent statesman and philosopher, William Penn, a wilderness was peopled by God-fearing men and women, and by their labor and self-denial there was laid the foundation of the present greatness of the Commonwealth. If we wish to perpetuate it, it must be done by the same economy and labor which inspired this rugged and self-sacrificing people.

It seems to me that no more laudable work can be offered in any community than that which makes up a record of the past. Though times change and men come and go, that record remains for the future generations. The late Charles Francis Adams, moved by that spirit, wrote the history of his home town of Quincy, and there it stands, imperishable and illuminating, not only to its sons and daughters, but to the stranger who comes within its gates.

The educated men and women who have preceded us and some who are yet living have, in twenty-three volumes of our reports, endeavored to record the history of this locality in a like manner. The future historian of this city and county will find treasures invaluable contained therein.

But there is one thing which I have before called attention to, which will to my mind prove more beneficial than many of the ephemeral things which from time to time engage our attention. We should have a home, a museum of art and history, where the finer tastes can be cultivated and where educated men and women can meet and enjoy the beautiful and valuable things which ought to be gathered together in every community, and which pre-eminently exist here. We have a small fund, and I know others are willing to contribute to its increase, but there is not sufficient to carry out such a project as I think it should be carried out. I do not mean that we should institute what is in common vogue called a "drive" to accomplish this object. Personally, I do not like the word. Others may do as they like; but, much though I long for it, I will never have a hand in forcing others to give of their means to this organization except by their free will. This is not a commercial project and should not be considered as such. But it seems to me that no person, who has the means and the inclination, could better perpetuate his or her memory among our citizens or further the public good to any greater extent than by aiding in the erection of a suitable building for such a purpose. In the City of Hartford, J. Pierpont Morgan and Mrs. Colt have erected such a memorial, and perhaps some day in this city a broad-minded individual will rise in our midst and carry out this hoped-for project.

And now I again express my pleasure in addressing you on this occasion.

In Quest of William Penn.

Address by Albert Cooke Myers.

Mr. Albert Cooke Myers' "Illustrated Address" which he entitled "In Quest of William Penn," was highly instructive and entertaining.

He began by noting the time of Penn's arrival, and then explained Penn's visit to the Lancaster County region in 1701; and also Penn's projected settlement on the Susquehanna, which collapsed about 1705.

After the introductory part of his address, Mr. Myers went into pretty full details of his trips abroad, and of his search in foreign libraries for Penn material, and amazed his audience by telling of the mass of such matter available, practically all of which he secured in copy. He has gathered up practically all of Penn's writings from 1660 to 1712. He asserted that no history of the Middle Colonies can be written truthfully without first exhausting Wm. Penn; that of 1,200 letters of Penn not over 30 per cent. of them are in print; that in his judgment Penn stands as the greatest of all the founders of America.

He then showed a photographic copy of the only letter Wm. Penn wrote (at least now extant) on the west side of the Susquehanna, and for that matter, the only one west of the Octoraro. It is dated "Susquehanna River 1701" and was written to Secretary James Logan.

He then showed some very interesting maps or charts marking the areas of English—Scotch—Welsh and Swiss settlements, the size, numbers and locations of them—in 1682-3—in 1690—in 1715, and in 1735 indicating the different nationalities mentioned, each by a different colored area in the pictures as follows: Blue (English)—Brown (Welsh)—Red (Swiss and German-Swiss) and Yellow (Scotch-Irish). How these were moving westward was very instructive.

He then went into the ancestry of Penn; and traced the different branches of his family, during and subsequent to his life down to the present day, explaining how and when the several branches became extinct, as most of them have so become. He showed on the canvass the ancient houses of the Penns and also the later and more modern ones in England. He showed pictures of the churches in which Penn was active, and of which bodies he was a part from a child onward, also his schools and place of burial. He also showed many paintings of the Penn family scions for many years downward toward modern times. He detailed John Penn's travels in Lancaster County, in 1788; and also the visit to America in 1850 of a great-grandson of the founder. No modern motion picture could have been more impressive than the talk and views on canvas given us by Mr. Myers in the hour he devoted to our entertainment.

The Influence of Lancaster County on the Pennsylvania Frontier.

Address by Hon. Frederick A. Godcharles.

After music Hon. Frederick A. Godcharles, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, delivered an informal address on "The Influence of Lancaster County on the Pennsylvania Frontier." He spoke as follows:

With an Historical Society such as is yours, whose members so thoroughly understand the history and traditions of Provincial Pennsylvania, it is no small concern to one invited to address you upon such an occasion to select a subject which could in any degree either hold your attention or leave with you a single pleasant reflection.

Pennsylvanians have always been too modest to sing the praises of those who have made Pennsylvania great; the school children of to-day, as in the past, have never been properly thrilled with the deeds of patriotic daring on our own frontiers and bloody battlefields, but each in his turn has studied the deeds of the heroes of other states. Where is the school boy or girl who does not know something of Paul Revere's Ride, the Boston Tea Party, etc.? But how many know of the trials and tribulations of the sturdy Scotch-Irish and hardy German settlers on our own frontiers, of the hundreds of Indian incursions within the very limits of our busy towns and cities of to-day; of the various expeditions against the savages during and subsequent to the French and Indian War and of the battles fought on our very soil during each of the great wars in our country? I dare say that but a few are intimately acquainted with these heroes at home, but it is hoped that in the future more earnest effort may be made to bring this great Commonwealth before the country in the degree which the exploits and deeds of our people have long since merited.

In this spirit I have thought that you natives of old Lancaster county, with a full portion of this same modesty, may not be familiar with the influence exerted by many of your heroic early citizens on the frontiers of our Province; how these brave men and women pushed out from old Lancaster, following the great natural highways, crossing the mountains and again pushed into the western part of our state, in each movement ever leading the native settlers in their determined fight to permanently locate their families on the fertile and coveted soil of Penn's Woods.

As a native of Northumberland county, and a descendant of some of your own people, I am particularly pleased this evening to devote the few minutes allotted to me in relating a few of my impressions of the influence exerted by Lancaster countians on the Frontiers of Pennsylvania.

The first settlers in what is now Central Pennsylvania were those intrepid, hard characters known as the Indian traders. The most prominent of these were from Lancaster county. Jacques LeTort, first settled at Conoy, then in Donegal township, Lancaster county, and later moved up the Susquehanna to the confluence of the North and West branches, and opened a store on what has long been known as the Big Island, at Sunbury.

John Harris, a native of England, first selected Lancaster county as a home, then moved farther towards the center of the Province and became the

first white settler at Paxton. It was he who first introduced the plow on the Susquehanna in the territory which is now above Lancaster County. He was the father of Captain John Harris, founder of Harrisburg.

Other Lancaster County Indian Traders who pushed into the great wilderness and became factors in planting white settlements on the frontiers were the Galbraths, who went into the Cumberland Valley, George Gibson, who went to what is now Perry county, and John Wilkins, Henry Bealy, Col. James Hamilton, Lazarus Lowry and his four brave sons, John, James, Daniel and Alexander, all of whom pushed into the Allegheny and Ohio regions.

The early settlers who first learned the attractions of the Upper Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys were principally Scotch-Irish or English; later the German and Swiss moved into this territory. Of the earlier settlers the vast majority came from Lancaster county.

Not only did these sturdy settlers spread the influence of Lancaster county, but the wagons and pack horses used by them and on the frontiers were obtained there.

The Indians became a most serious menace after the defeat of Braddock, July 9, 1775, and the entire frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia were exposed to the ravages of the French and Indians.

Dreadful outrages and cruel murders became almost daily occurrences. The Indians destroyed the settlements of Great Cove, in Cumberland county, others on the Tulpehocken in Berks, others along Penn's Creek in what is now Snyder county, and many other places on both sides of the Susquehanna. In January, 1756, French and their Indian Allies, formed marauding parties which attacked English settlers on the Juniata, murdering and scalping those who did not flee.

These incursions caused forts to be built as protection to the settlers. and soon small stockades sprung up along the streams and traveled highways.

The Provincial authorities gathered the friendly Indians from the Susquehanna to Philadelphia, that they might not be mistaken for enemies. They did not remain there long, but headed by their great leaders, Sarroady and Montour, at the risk of their lives, they hurried to visit the several tribes located along the Susquehanna and endeavored to persuade them to live at peace with the white settlers of Pennsylvania.

It was at this time that Lancaster County rendered the most efficient service to the frontier settlements. The people of this county joined with those of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania in expressing the highest indignation because the Provincial Assembly, with its Quaker personnel, refused to adopt war like measures to put a stop to these massacres. They held public meetings here in Lancaster and resolved to go to Philadelphia and compel the Provincial authorities to pass proper laws to defend the country. They sent dead bodies and some badly mangled victims to Philadelphia, where they hauled them through the streets in wagons bearing placards that they were victims of Quaker apathy.

Treaties were made with the Indians at Easton, but only to be broken.

War was inevitable, but the Quakers could not see it.

The demand for a fort at the confluence of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna was made known at a very early date. The friendly In-

dians, under that great Shikellimy viceroy of the Six Nations, urged the Provincial authorities to build a fort there, granting them not only the ground but promising to assist in the actual building and to send every moral support in their power.

Moravian missionaries had established a mission there and provided a blacksmith who could repair guns for the Indians and do such work as would spare them from taking it to Tulpehocken.

After years of debate among the Quakers in authority, it was finally, in 1755, decided that a fort should be built at Shamokin, as the present site of Sunbury was then known. Of the twenty-five companies ordered to be raised, nine were placed under the command of Lt. Col. Conrad Weiser, eight under Major James Burd, called Augusta regiment, and sent to Upper Susquehanna, and eight under Col. John Armstrong along the west side of the Susquehanna.

Col. William Clapham, of Philadelphia, was directed to recruit a regiment for this purpose and build the fort according to plans prepared in London. The principal recruiting for this hazardous enterprise was done by Joseph Shippen, of Lancaster, who was commissioned a Captain. He was ably assisted by his distinguished father, Edward Shippen, and his brother-in-law, Major James Burd, who was placed next in command to Colonel Clapham. The story of the expedition, from the moment of signing up the first raw recruit, buying food, horses, canoes, etc., training the soldiers at Harris's Ferry, and building bateaux at Hunter's and Halifax, the treacherous march up the river, with the long halt at McKees, where it was necessary to build Fort Armstrong in the spring of 1756, to the landing at Shamokin, was the sad story of trial and privation, known so well to those hardy ancestors of ours in these early days. The actual work of building this fort fell to Lancaster countians and nearly every officer in the garrison came from this county, as did the larger portion of the command.

The correspondence carried on between Captain Joseph Shippen and his father, Edward Shippen, and brother, Chief Justice Edward Shippen, Jr., reveals not only the beautiful family life of the Shippens, but gives the most intimate account of the terrible ordeal through which those sturdy men suffered that the frontiers could be protected from French invasion and stealthy Indian incursions.

During the building of the fort, which required several years, there were many times when it was momentarily expected that the French and their Indian allies would swoop down upon and attack Fort Augusta. On many occasions it was necessary to despatch expeditions a long distance into the enemy's country, both as a matter of protecting the fort during its erection, and to ascertain the location of the towns of the enemy and their numerical strength. Each one of these expeditions was planned by a Lancaster countian and commanded by that intrepid warrior from your county, Captain John Hanbright, than whom few ever gained a more respected reputation in our country. Later the command of this important fortification was entrusted to that capable officer, then Lieu. Col. James Burd. He was later succeeded by Capt. Joseph Shippen, and he by other Lancaster countians. In fact, the only prominent officer during this time, not from Lancaster county, was the unpop-

ular and incompetent commander, Col. Wm. Clapham, who was relieved of his commission by the Provincial Council, so it is a fact that the permanent settlement of what is now Central Pennsylvania was due to the bravery and sacrifice of the noble sons of Lancaster County.

Thus Lancaster County had furnished the majority of the troops and the ablest officers during the building of this most important of all the frontier fortifications.

Again, in August, 1763, volunteers from Lancaster County were sent to the West Branch Valley, as they were again years later, when they accompanied Col. Hartley and General John Sullivan in their expeditions against the Indians in Northern and Central Pennsylvania.

Among the large list of those from Lancaster county who went to the frontiers of our great state and there by their military service or permanent residence exerted a definite influence for the weal of their fellow men might be mentioned the following: Colonel Joseph Shippen and Major James Burd, brothers-in-law and most distinguished officers of the Augusta regiment, mention of whom has been previously made. General Edward Hand, who while not a success as an Indian fighter, rendered most distinguished services on the western frontier and later at Fort Augusta.

Captain John Hambright, who served at Fort Augusta from the first landing of troops until the garrison was ordered away by Provincial Council and the fort abandoned. Every expedition against the French and Indians which was sent from this advanced fortification during the years of its activity was led by this brave and capable officer. He remained in Northumberland county and became one of its most honored and valued citizens, holding many positions of honor and trust.

Captain John Boyd went into what is now Northumberland county and was one of the dashing and brave commanders who successfully fought the Indians until captured near Roystown. With a companion named Ross he was made to suffer extreme torture, and was an eye witness to the cruel burning of Ross and he awaited his turn at the stake, but was saved by an Indian squaw who claimed him as her son. He was taken to Canada, where he lived until released at the close of the war. He returned to Northumberland, where he became one of the most prominent citizens of the county, holding many positions of distinction and was a leading merchant and miller. The old Indian squaw visited him and he made two trips to Canada to visit among the Indians who had held him captive.

Bernard Hubley, son of Lieut. Colonel Adam Hubley, went into Northumberland County as an officer of the German regiment, sent to protect the settlers from Indian incursions when that country was stripped of its able-bodied men then serving in the Continental army. He became a prominent citizen of his adopted county and began writing a history of the Revolution which was destined to be the best story of that great war, but he died before the publication of the third volume, and he had planned the work to be of eight such volumes. The first two volumes are very rare and highly prized by those fortunate to possess copies.

Colonel Matthew Smith, a hero of the French and Indian war, one of the Paxtang Boys, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, vice president of the

State, a prothonotary of Northumberland county and its leading citizen until the time of his death, July 22, 1794, was a native of Lancaster county and rushed into the terrified West Branch Valley at the time the British and Indians swooped down upon Fort Muncy and Fort Freeland and threatened to capture or invest Fort Augusta.

When he died the following obituary notice appeared in Kennedy's Gazette, July 30, 1794: "Died, the 22nd inst, about sunset, at Milton, Col. Mat. Smith, aged 54 years, being one of the first patriots for liberty; went to Canada in the year 1756, and suffered extremities. He was once Prothonotary of Northumberland county and was vice president of the State. Was interred 23rd inst., attended by a large number of his friends and acquaintances, together with the volunteer company of Light Infantry from Milton, conducted by Major Pratt and commanded by Capt. James Boyd, who after marching about six miles to Warrior Run burying ground and shedding a tear over the old patriots grave, deposited his remains with three well directed volleys and returned home in good order." Another account of this funeral says his body was carried in relays by the volunteer soldiers the entire distance of six miles.

Lieutenant Samuel J. Atlee and Casper Weitzel were two other prominent Lancastrians; the latter was the first resident practicing attorney; he was a member of the Provincial Convention and became a Major in the Revolution.

Captain Stephen Chambers, the first lawyer in Northumberland county, came from Lancaster county and returned there, where he was killed in a duel fought May, 1789, by Dr. Jacob Rieger. Captain Chambers was a brilliant soldier and served with the 12th Regiment of the Continental Line. He served in several sessions of the General Assembly.

Other soldiers from Lancaster were Col. Thomas Hartley, Col. Thos. Lloyd, Abraham Scott, Captain and hero of Germantown and Brandywine, member General Assembly; Col. Alexander Hunter, who commanded Fort Augusta longer than any other officer and through the trying period of the Revolution. Col. William Cooke, who so ably commanded the 12th Regiment, was a native of Lancaster County. He was a member of Provincial Convention and the Constitutional Convention; member General Assembly, Judge of the Courts and held other positions of honor and trust. His son, John, was also a distinguished officer of the Revolution.

Adjutant Jasper Ewing, who went into Northumberland County with General Hand, became a permanent resident, attorney and leading politician of the county. Major James Crawford was also a native of Lancaster, as were many other officers of the early days on the Frontiers.

Charles Smith, author of Smiths Laws, went to Sunbury from Lancaster and afterwards returned there. He was one of the eminent lawyers of his day, became a Judge, married a daughter of Jasper Yeates, and built the beautiful home known as "Hardwicke."

In fact, so many of the early citizens on the frontiers came from old Lancaster that we descendants feel we belong to this county, of which you and the entire Commonwealth are so proud.

At the conclusion of the literary program the society passed a unanimous rising vote of thanks to the musicians, the speakers and others who lent their aid in making the social a success; and also to the Iris Club for the free use of their building for the occasion.

The remainder of the evening was taken up by the luncheon and the social hour.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

CHAS. I. LANDIS,
J. L. SUMMY,
A. K. HOSTETTER,
L. B. HERR,
H. FRANK ESHLEMAN,
I. C. ARNOLD,
GEO. F. K. ERISMAN,
D. F. MAGEE,
MARTHA BLADEN CLARK,
MARY N. ROBINSON,
ADALINE B. SPINDLER,
D. B. LANDIS,
HARRY STEHMAN, JR.,

Executive Committee.

Minutes of the April Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., 2 April, 1920.

The Lancaster County Historical Society, owing to the death of its former President, Mr. George Steinman, held only a short meeting this evening. It was held at the regular place, the Society's room in the A. Herr Smith Building, the President, Judge C. I. Landis, presiding.

Only the most necessary business was transacted and there was no paper read.

The minutes of the March meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was received and approved as follows:

Feb. 6, 1920—Date of last report\$219.96

Receipts\$100.00

April 2—Amount in Treasury.....\$319.96

Signed:

A. K. HOSTETTER,

Treasurer.

There were two nominations for membership in the Society: Mr. John W. Lippold, 439 S. Queen street, City, and Mr. A. L. Campbell, care Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Columbia.

These names, according to rule, were held over to be acted upon at the May meeting of the Society.

The report of the Librarian was deferred until the next meeting.

The following bills were presented by the Treasurer, Mr. Hostetter:

To the New Era Printing Co.\$174.19

H. L. Trout for book binding\$ 3.00

Mr. Hostetter, Treasurer, for postage.....\$ 15.00

Miss Spindler, Secretary, for postage\$ 5.00

The President, Judge Landis, appointed the following committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Mr. Steinman:

F. R. Diffenderfer, Litt.D., Mr. A. K. Hostetter and Miss Martha B. Clark.

The meeting then adjourned.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,

Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1920

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

EARLY ARCHITECTURE OF LANCASTER COUNTY,
By ALFRED L. KOCHER, A.I.A.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO GEORGE M. STEINMAN.
MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 5.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1920

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The Early Architecture of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL FORMS
IN LANCASTER COUNTY DURING THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

"No chapter in the history of national manners would illustrate so well, if duly executed, the progress of social life as that dedicated to domestic architecture," said Hallam. How true this is regarding the early architecture of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Here we can find a large part of the history of the days of our forefathers recorded in the walls of the houses they built. From the time of the earliest home-seeking pioneers, living in crude log huts, to the more substantial structures of stone and brick, the record of their building progress is very legible and not easily mistaken. Were their buildings not preserved, we would be at a loss to know in what manner of dwelling these early colonists lived their lives, and how from the primitive form of the cabin was evolved the more finished type commonly referred to as "Colonial." In this locality, as would also be true in other regions, we are able to detect national habits of thought and racial characteristics expressed in the varied kind of architecture, depending upon the racial antecedents of the first settlers and builders.

By the general term "Colonial Architecture," we refer to the early architecture of the territory comprised within the present limits of the United States. Historically speaking, the buildings of the Colonists alone would be included under this title. To be exact, the period would end on the fourth of July in 1776; but architecturally there is not such a definite limitation. On the basis of the principle that styles in building must change slowly, and cannot be supplanted at will by new forms, we must allow for a long period of time before the so called Colonial style was brought to an end. As happened in Pennsylvania, we find "Colonial" houses erected as late as 1825, at which time "Greek Revival" influences and later the scroll saw work succeeded in gradually eclipsing the simple models of earlier days and bringing about a period of transition and decay.

Pennsylvania was settled by diverse nationalities; the English, German, Dutch, Swedish and Danish. It is but natural to expect that from such a conglomerate population a complex influence would be brought to bear upon the newly moulded architecture. It is noteworthy, however, that the building style as established by these settlers bore only slight resemblance to that of the countries from which they came. The new conditions met in this word, the new materials of building that were available, and the manner of living, caused a re-forming of their ideas of construction. Their houses here came to be unconscious expressions of the new conditions, colored by their new living; and in general were, at first, so simple as to scarcely come under the term "Architecture," which implies a conscious effort to build

beautiful and expressive buildings. There are two factors that did much to effect the architecture of Lancaster County. The first is the location at a considerable distance from the cities along the Atlantic seaboard, which were the main centers of building activity, and the second arises from the various nationalities of those who dwelt in this region.

The remoteness of the county tended to encourage originality in designing and stimulated the invention of new methods in building. Edward Eggleston has said that "it is difficult for the mind of man to originate, even in a new hemisphere." But oftentimes he was coerced into originality by force of circumstances. It was so with the early architectural efforts. Tradition was followed by the early settlers as far as was possible, and they then essayed original ventures because of force of circumstances. It is true that crude and even bizarre features crept in, but on the whole the results were commendable, because of the frankness with which definite needs were met.

The early architecture of this County may be characterized as being constituted of various national elements, but chiefly the Teuton and the Anglo Saxon. These elements are at first fairly distinct, and we find architecture of German derivation in one locality and the British in another. In time there was brought about a blending of some of the two influences into a new and unified kind of building, but, in general, they continued separate and apart, producing their own individual dwellings and more pretentious structures; each with its peculiar features. The line of demarkation between the two may be accounted for by the variance of the habits of living and thinking of the two classes. The German trait—at least the inclination of the pioneers of Southern Germany who first settled along the Conestoga and in the northern tracts of the county—was of a sectarian nature. The people were more or less amalgamated by religious bonds. They sought their own people as associates, they continued to speak the German language, they evidenced a closer affiliation with the old world than with their fellow home-seekers who were mostly Scotch-Irish.

The inclination toward clannishness by the Swiss and Germans is clearly expressed by such distinctly separate settlements as Ephrata, Lititz, and Manheim. These places have retained, even up to the present time, a racial isolation. Did not Franklin complain to the Provincial Assembly of the Commonwealth against the continuance of the speaking of German which threatened to make of the settlement a German colony? In 1741 the German and Swiss Mennonites of Lancaster County were represented to the provincial government of Pennsylvania as being "determined not to obey the lawful authority of government,—disposed to organize a government of their own." This strong feeling of nationality on the part of the Germans, their local independence and feeling of self-sufficiency naturally led to an architectural product which had a characteristic local flavor.

The English (in speaking of the English, the Scotch, Irish and Welsh are included) sought localities that recalled their native heath. The Scotch-Irish, being accustomed to a country with a rugged surface, choose the hill country for their homes. There the forests were lighter and more easily cleared. The Swiss and Germans, in looking about for land, were attracted by the heavy-timbered portion. "Where the wood grows heaviest, the soil

must be best," they reasoned. Thus the Germans selected the limestone valleys for settlement, in which were rich meadows and the heavy forest lands. Proud, the early historian of Pennsylvania, writing in 1778, said: "The Germans seem more adapted to agriculture and improvement of the wilderness; and the Irish, for trade. The former soon get estates in this country where industry and parsimony are the chief requisites to procure them."

During the time that the Germans were contentedly clearing land and permanently settling and improving their farms the English subjects were busy founding towns and becoming traders and merchants.

It is rather significant that of the twenty original townships in 1729, fourteen are named after places on the British Isles, namely; Lancaster, Donegal, Sadsbury, Drumore, Lampeter, Martock, Hempfield, Brecknock, Caernarvon, Salisbury, Derry, Earl, Warwick, and Leacock. The one German name is Manheim. One is scriptural—Lebanon. The four Indian names are, Conestoga, Peshtank, Cocalico and Tulpehocken. The decided majority of English township names seems the more remarkable, knowing that the preponderating number of first settlers were Germans.

Having called attention to the natural and national peculiarities of Lancaster County, let us examine the existing architecture of the eighteenth century with a view to determining the origin of various traits.

The first buildings of the pioneers were but log huts made of timber cleared from the staked-out claims. The logs of which the walls were made were squared and placed horizontally, one upon another. These logs were notched at the corners and the interstices between the logs were "chinked" with stones or wedges of wood and then plastered with lime mortar or clay. A few small windows admitted light, and slabs of wood served as a door. Instead of glass, skins of wild animals or oiled paper served to keep out draughts of wind. The interior usually consisted of one room with a fireplace at one end for cooking purposes and heat. The sleeping quarters were in the loft beneath the roof and were reached by a ladder. The floor was made of split logs, known as puncheons. Tables and benches were fashioned of split timber with legs of straight pieces of sapling. These buildings afforded but temporary shelter of a primitive sort and do not attain the dignity of architecture and so will not be considered here in detail. The only impress left upon later buildings by these first attempts consists of the pent roof, known to-day as the Germantown hood. This pent roof was used between the first and second story of Postelwaite's Tavern, a log building erected near Lancaster in 1729. This intermediate roof served the purpose of protecting the chinking of the log walls from being washed away by the beating rain. In the more permanent architecture which followed, this feature persists as an element of design, even though the walls of later architecture are of brick or stone. The sandstone mansion built by Martin and Ann Meylin in 1740 in Lampeter township, made use of it. Residence architecture of to-day, particularly in the vicinity of Philadelphia, has adopted this hood as a feature of many a town and city dwelling.

True architecture begins when construction possesses beauty as well as usefulness; when building, however simple, breathes a charm or gives a pleasure. The first building efforts failed to attain such standards. There

was too much of the dire need of hasty and sure protection from the Indian and the weather to give play to the promptings of the artistic instinct. The log cabins are therefore of the undeveloped, necessitous sort. As in literature we have a time of story-telling around the frontier camp fire before works of literary art are composed, so also there existed a period of fundamental beginnings in building. Both are episodes in respective branches of



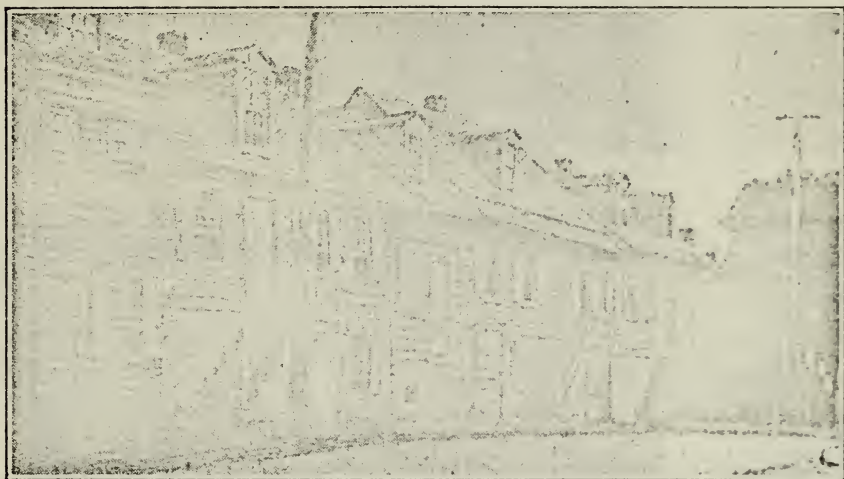
POSTELWAITE'S TAVERN.

art, both are necessary milestones in man's effort to express and adorn. In general, architecture that is worthy of the names, possesses thought-out construction and arrangement, with windows regularly spaced with a view to supplying light where needed, stonework dressed and jointed to produce an attractive effect, brickwork with patterned bond, pilastered doors and walls, or similar features intended for beauty as well as use.

The early architecture of German derivation in Lancaster County is clearly marked by racial attributes. The distinguishing characteristics include the steep roof, rows of sloping dormers, small windows, tile roofing, whitewashed walls, and wooden hardware. There is, in addition, a prevailing air of the medieval, both about the construction and the design. The existing examples in this region unmistakably hark back to the Middle Ages in Germany. The monastic halls of the religious community at Ephrata might have been modelled after medieval buildings found in many a German town such as Nürnberg or Mannheim. It seems important to note that the prevailing type of architecture of the cities and court circles of Germany of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was what is known as "Renaiss-

sance," while in the country districts and lesser towns the buildings erected were medieval in all but a few minor details. It is probable, therefore, that most of the German settlers were from rural districts.

Half-timber houses built by the Germans show the same medievalism. Investigation has brought to light several examples where this construction method was used. That this method of building *was* used in America has generally been overlooked. That its use was confined to the German is doubtful. In the half timber house, the walls are formed of heavy-shaped timber, framed together. The space between the framework is filled with lath and plaster or with brick. The structural parts are strengthened by horizontal members and braced by sloping struts. The framework is left



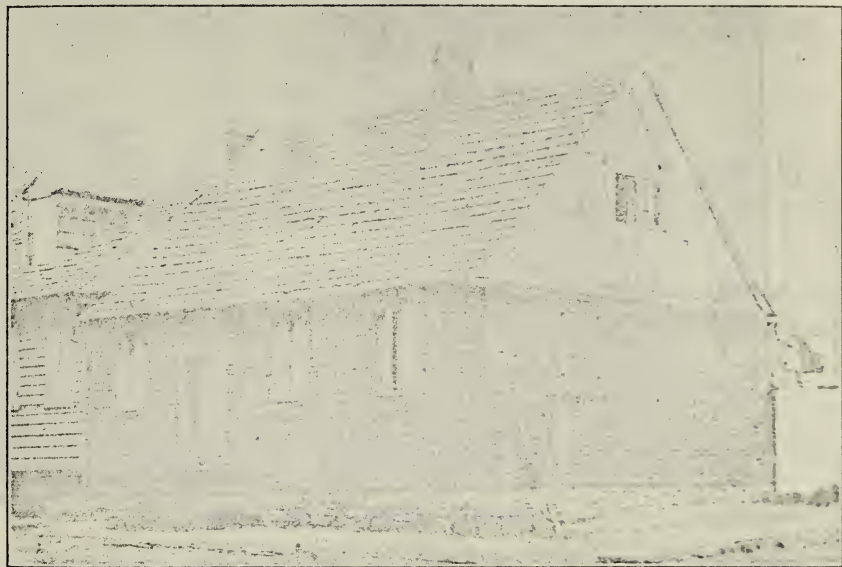
MIDDLE STREET BUILDINGS.

visible and presents a pleasing pattern with the wood contrasting with the background of plaster or brick. The chief value of this method of construction is esthetic, in that it satisfies the eye as to the stability and strength of the fabric. The wood chosen for these buildings was usually oak, fitted together with mortises and tenons and locked with wood pins.

The Moravian church near Friedensburg, just beyond the limits of the county is an example of this manner of building. Two photographs of Early Lancaster show the same construction. One house stood on the east side of Middle street and was built to accommodate General Forbes' troops after the fall of Fort Duquesne in 1758. The other was the Powell house which stood, until recently demolished, on the corner of Middle and Lime streets.

The Hans Herr House, built in 1719 near Lancaster may be taken as a specimen of the "small dwelling" architecture of the German type. It is particularly well suited for study because it has not undergone any change since the staunch walls were reared. The same Teutonic appearance which

was noted in the monastic settlement at Ephrata is indicated here. The walls are of stone, plastered and whitewashed. The roof is steep in pitch resembling the "Brother House." The small windows, with heavy wooden shutters, are fitted to wooden frames at the front and to stone frames at the ends of the house. The angles, both in stone and wood are mortised together. A chimney of large size, measuring over ten feet in width, divides the interior into two parts, and after contracting to a square,—crowns the saddle of the roof in the center. Dr. Schoepf, in his book "Reise durch Penn-



THE POWELL HOUSE.

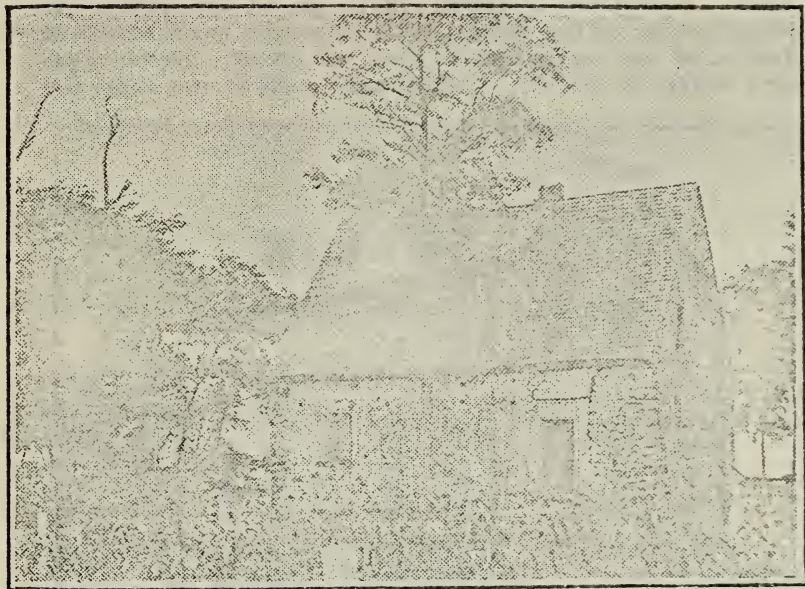
sylvania" observed that "a house built by a German could, even at a distance, be readily distinguished from one erected by a Scotch, Irish or Englishman. Had the house but one chimney, and this in the middle (in der Mitte des Hauses) then it was a German's. . . . A house with a chimney at each gable end was erected by an Englishman."¹

The floor joists of the Herr house consisted of round logs, grooved at the sides and with narrow split boards fitted between and spaced so as to allow rye straw to be woven over and under the sticks. Beaten clay was then applied to the top of the straw with a resulting floor of earth for each story.

The building is notable for its expression of national tradition and be-

¹ There are exceptions to this general rule. In New England it was the custom to locate the chimney stack in the center of the dwelling of the seventeenth century for purposes of economy. All of the fireplaces were built around the chimney and also heat was conserved in that there were no cold walls to cool.

cause of its substantial, straightforward simplicity. There is a distinct charm in the ancient windows which rise story above story in what would presumably be a first floor and attic only. The trait of thriftiness and practically is well expressed in this straining effort to put to use every available cubic foot of space.



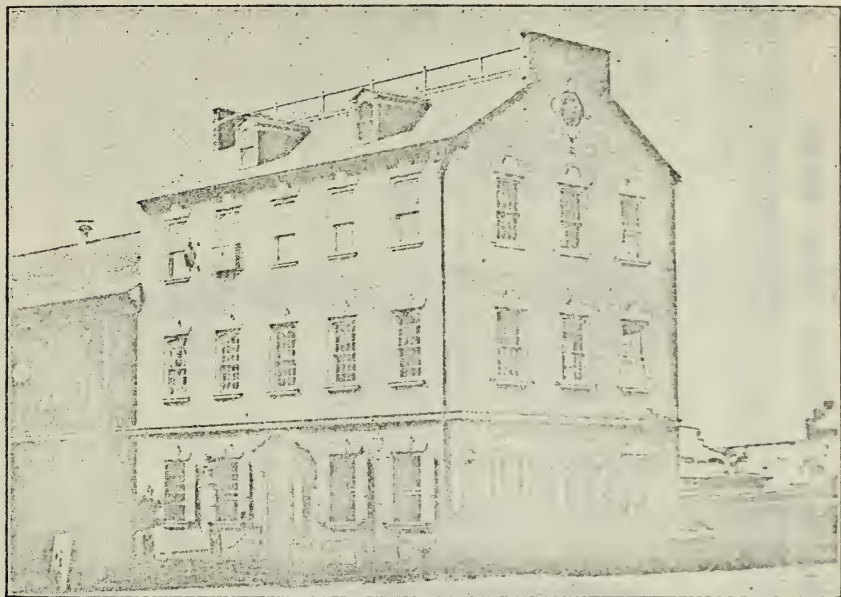
THE HANS HERR HOUSE.

Early dwellings of Lancaster have been influenced by this and other houses which clung to similar tradition. The house, illustrated, which stood on Middle street, follows the outlines and window spacing very closely.

Now, what effect did the German ideas of building have upon the commonly adopted style of architecture in Pennsylvania? The Teutonic influence is seen only in minor details. It is, perhaps, recognized in the fact that Pennsylvania buildings have an air of their own that is quite different from what is found in other localities,—the plain substantial and broad walls, the big roof, the abundance of dormers, the use more often of stone than of brick, and the stonework as often stuccoed as not.

It was more to the English subjects that the Pennsylvania style of architecture was due. The building traditions of the eighteenth century in England were transported with but slight changes to the new world. The Anglo-Saxon influence is recognized in the placing of buildings with the broad side to the road, resembling the English wayside cottage, the location of chimney stacks at the gable end and the symmetrical divisions of house fronts. Their chief gift was the arrangement of the floor plan and the introduction of the classic style of woodwork that adorned cornices, windows, doorways, mantles, and stairs.

England was in the midst of a revival of architecture, the inspiration for which was derived from classic models. The period was known as the late English Renaissance. The study of architecture was becoming popular and a knowledge of the subject was considered a mark of accomplishment. Books were being published in plenty, giving exact rules for the treatment of buildings, and for use of the "orders of architecture." Many of these handbooks found their way to the colonies and to the settlements in Lancaster County. Among the books of this nature that found their way to this region may be cited, "The British Carpenter" by Francis Price and the

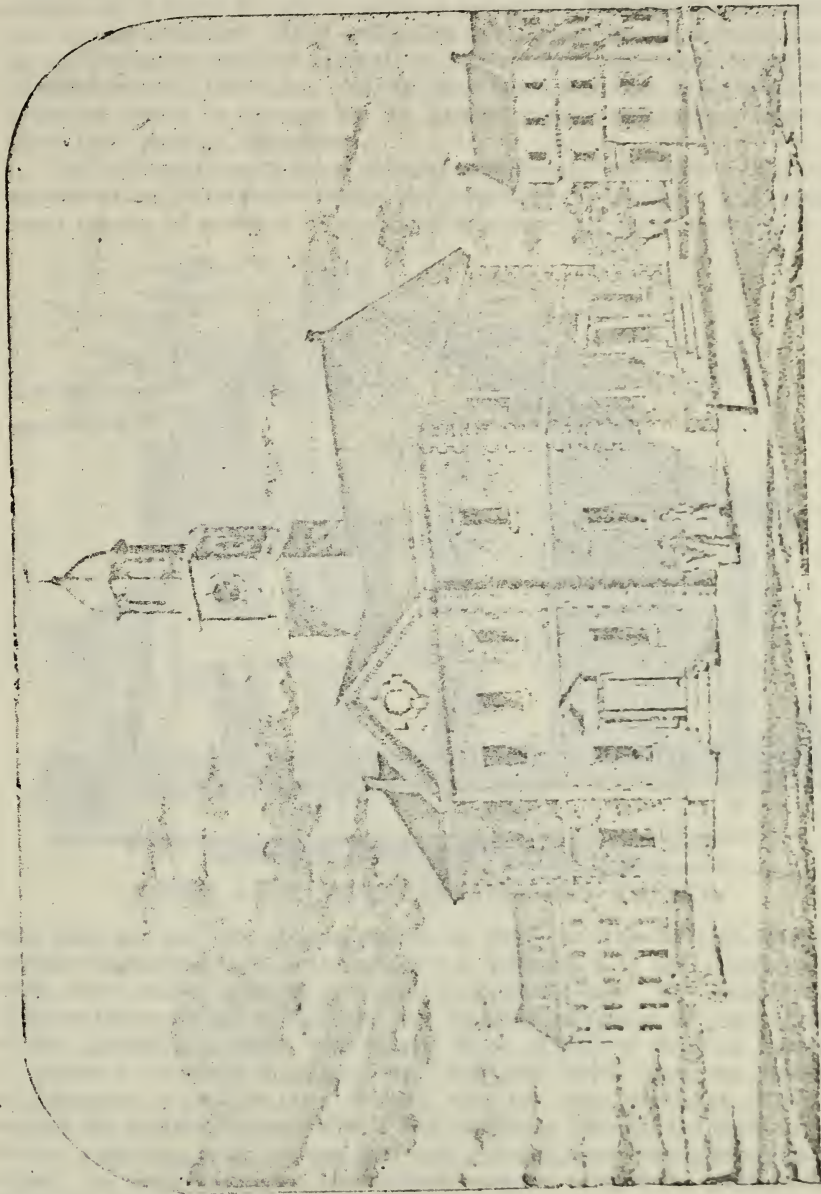


CITY HALL IN EARLY DAYS.

"Builder's Jewel" by Batty Langley. The latter published on its title page, assures you that it makes the knowledge of architecture "easy to the meanest capacity." The common use of these books meant that any one with a modicum of taste could design a facade, and—if he followed the rules—his proportions would probably be pleasing. The carpenters in particular made use of them. The effect was that the architecture of Lancaster County, as well as the entire state, was stamped with an English appearance.

There is abundant evidence of the influence of the "handbook architecture" in the city of Lancaster. The old Court House has its prototype or inspiration in Batty Langley's "Builder's Directory or Bench Mate;" the original City Hall could also be traced to drawings in a "Carpenter's Companion."

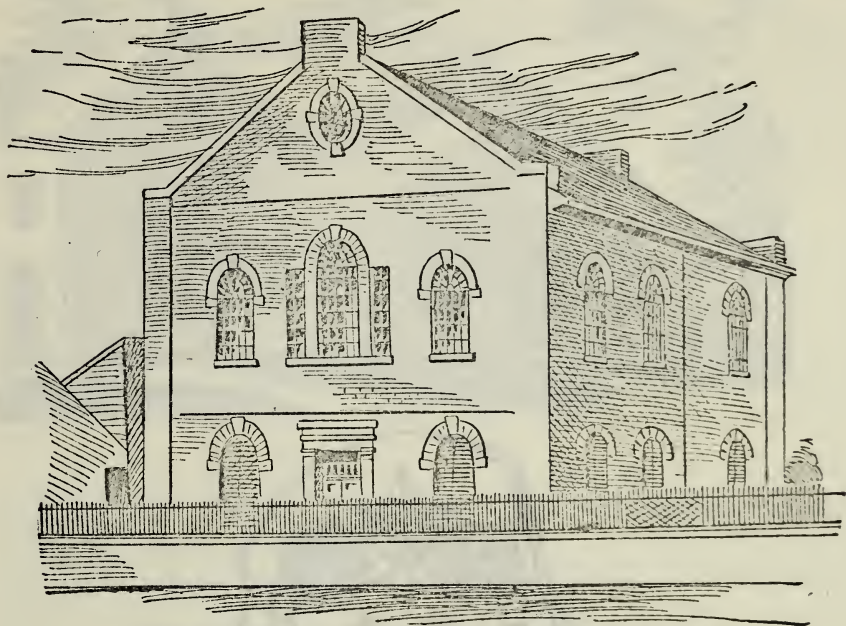
One should not assume that the buildings of the period were direct transcripts from these English works. The architecture thus inspired was



THE OLD LANCASTER COURT HOUSE.

adapted to new needs. Buildings were frequently lengthened, stories added, a doorway or tower included to serve a use and to increase the pretentiousness of the structure. That originality was freely drawn upon is shown by the variety of buildings erected; no two of which have been found to be identical in every particular. On the other hand, that they are derived from a similar source is attested by the general family resemblance that pervades their physical appearance.

The balanced regularity of Colonial architecture lent itself to the rapid mastery of the principles of design on the part of the builders. The checker-board spacing of windows on each side of a doorway, the observance of the

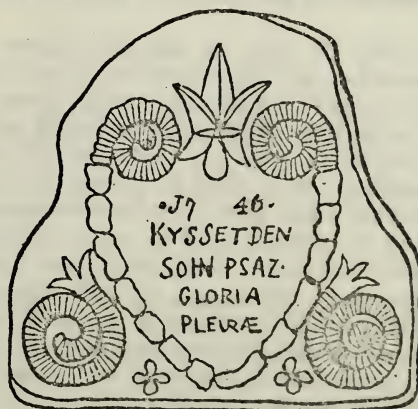
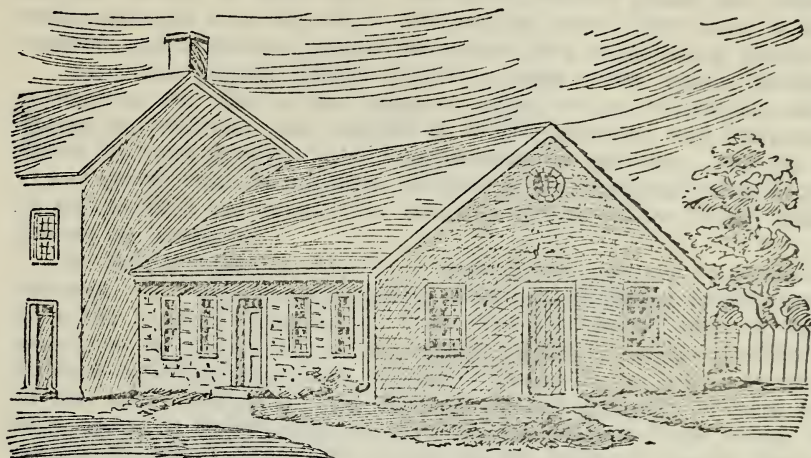


EARLY LANCASTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

rule that the doorway opening should be twice as wide as high, the regulation stipulating that the cornice be in proportion to the height of the wall, were readily grasped and put to practical use. The residence of William Henry Steigel at Manheim may be taken as typical of many a house of the eighteenth century. The stately home of General Hand at Rockford is almost a duplicate in appearance. The Mill House upon the outskirts of Lancaster is another early building with the same treatment. There is always the central doorway with a hall extending through the depth of the house, a drawing room on one side and a dining room and kitchen on the other. In most instances, the kitchen extends beyond the dining room forming a wing or "ell."

Occasionally,—for purposes of economy, or because of an abridgment of the more ambitious scheme, the doorway and one side of the house with

the "regulation two windows, are adopted to form a design. Similarly curtailed and sometimes enlarged homes were built in Lancaster and elsewhere. The George King home which originally stood on the corner of West King and Prince Streets had two windows on one side of the doorway and one on the other. The George Ross House of this city corresponds to the Steigel residence, excepting that it is adapted to a location in a town where building neighbors stand side by side on the sidewalk edge, and where higher property values encouraged the addition of a third story.



EARLY LANCASTER MORAVIAN CHURCH AND DATE-STONE.

The most evident note of originality in Lancaster architecture is shown in the small house with a single story. The stairway of this characteristic dwelling is usually placed parallel to the front of the house so as not to obstruct the sidewalk, and with a small porch and seat beside the door. It was such houses as these that were described by an English officer who was

captured at Saratoga and brought to Lancaster—a prisoner—in December, 1778, when he wrote: "Lancaster is the largest inland town in the United States, containing a population of about 3,000 Germans and Scotch Irish. Most of the houses have an elevation before the front door and are entered by ascending high steps, resembling small balconies, with a bench on either side, where the inhabitants sit and take in fresh air and view the people passing."

The porch arrangement which then was so popular speaks volumes concerning the life of those days. How much friendly gossip was exchanged with passers-by over this rail in the evening hours. How many a note of welcome, and otherwise, greeted the return of a home-coming spouse!

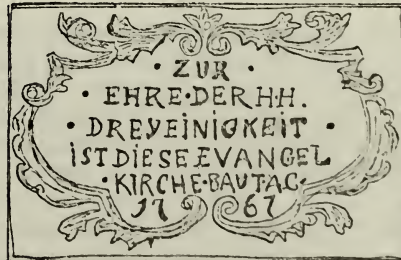
More than passing mention should be made of the various buildings of a religious use. Due to the religious ardour of the forefathers,—meeting houses and churches were subjects of careful attention, and frequently received the most generous gifts from church-wise adherents. But the diversity of styles; from the barn-like interiors of the simplicity-loving Moravians, to the dignified and magnificent structure known as the Trinity Lutheran Church in Lancaster.

In Trinity Lutheran Church, a work of the greatest importance was achieved. It represents the passing from the provincial forms (resulting from the location of Lancaster, away from the coastal cities of the first order) to the attainment of the highest results to which architecture of Colonial America was evolved. Trinity Lutheran Church stands at the crest of the wave development and must be ranked alongside of such worthy monuments as Christ's Church, Philadelphia, the old State House, Philadelphia, St. Paul's Chapel, New York, and St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C.

The corner stone was laid on May 18, 1761, and the construction progressed in a leisurely fashion until the dedication in 1766. That the builder took no small pride in his work is shown by the inscription at the base of the tower, Johannis Eppele, 1761. The spire was erected at a later date as was also the case with the spire of Christ's Church, Philadelphia. There was a wave of interest or pride in the building of spires in the last decade of the eighteenth century, during which time eight or more examples were built in different parts of Pennsylvania, all possessing a certain similarity of base, bell tower and spire. That the builder of the body of the church was not responsible for the design of the spire is clearly indicated by the dissimilarity of the treatment of the woodwork in the two places. The spire is light, refined, and graceful: while the mouldings and pilasters of the door and interior are heavy and almost coarse. The woodwork crowning the tower was begun in 1792 and carried to completion in 1794. The wood figures representing the four Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, placed on the northeast, southeast, southwest and northwest angles are the only examples of sculpture in conjunction with architecture in central Pennsylvania and a rather rare use of carving in the Colonial style.

The rather odd and meaningless doorways at the spire base is a slight defect, for certainly they have no use at the level that does not serve to accommodate spectators who may make use of the tower. Trinity Lutheran

Church in York, Pennsylvania, has a similar hooded arrangement at the same location but the clock dial is the reasonable excuse for the pedimented roof and the projection at the four sides.



TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH AND DATE-STONE.

Having considered the various forms of building indigenous to Lancaster County, attention should be called to special features that formed integral parts of the exteriors and interiors of these structures.

The doorway seems to have received the closest attention of any part of the entire exterior. It is not uncommon to find a simple or severely considered front, having a richly treated doorway. It was the one object on which was lavished the greatest thought and pride. There is an admirable theory or tradition that the front door is, so to speak, a bit of the inside whose duty it is to come to the front door with a welcome to the passer-by and to show without some touch of the hospitality within.

William Penn at the beginning of the founding of the colony seems to have set an example in this respect for he disapproved of the door that adorned his main entry way, and after his return from England, he ordered a new front door because, "the present one is more ugly and low."

The adorning of the entryway frequently took the form of a pilastered framework, with a pediment or entablature above and with a semicircular or rectangular window over the door. The doorway of the old Mill House in Lancaster is an excellent specimen of the colonial style. There is a marked grace and refinement in the delicately turned and carved mouldings and an admirable practicalness of adopting the arched head in a door that penetrates a stone wall. Less ornate is the door from the house on the corner of Orange and Lime streets.

Doors are usually pannelled with the panels arranged crosswise or vertically, with the characteristic brass knocker. Occasionally the door is divided horizontally and swung in two parts like a Dutch door. The convenience of this form of door may be appreciated by one who has read the description of Townsend Ward: "Quaint it was, but how appropriate for a single-minded, hearty people among whom no deprecation was ever known until there came among them the evil days of single doors and locks and bolts,—while the lower half of the door was closed no quadruped could enter the dwelling house, but the refreshing air of heaven could, while the rest it afforded a leisure-loving people was most agreeable."

A somewhat similar door was peculiar to this locality, or at least it does not seem to occur elsewhere. It is a door of the Zahn house with a movable half, which may be raised to cover the glass halves in the upper portion at night or during a storm and lowered when shutters are thrown back and light admitted.

The fireplace was given a special prominence because of its being the sole means of heating the spacious interiors and found in every room. In the kitchen this feature served also for cooking purposes and was often of great width. The fireplace was sometimes built with exposed stonework having a great oak or walnut beam across the top of the opening and called the "mantel tree." It was most common to give grace by surrounding the fireplace with wood mouldings and with a mantel shelf above. The most pretentious designs were found in the living and dining rooms where fluted and reeded columns and pilasters and enriched moulds add dignity.

After the Revolution and coincident with the increased prosperity of the State, mantels were frequently imported from Philadelphia. Makers of mantels, doorways and window frames are known to have existed in Philadelphia and such objects of adornment were often a part of the cargo transported in the Conestoga wagons along the Philadelphia-Lancaster Turnpike. The rather unusual and elaborate mantels from the Diller House on Queen Street were of the imported variety and show a close resemblance to one



OLD LANCASTER STOREHOUSE.

another. The character of the classic ornament suggests affinity with the work of the Brothers Adams of England, who are known to have made popular the use of stucco ornament in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. That these specimens are American-made is attested by the close resemblance to similar examples recently found in Carlisle, one of which was inscribed by the maker, R. Wellford, Philadelphia, Deit. The name of "Robert Wellford, ornamental composition manufacturer," appears in the Philadelphia Directory for 1801.

The peculiar interest of the Lancaster specimens is due to the simple beauty of the ornament which consists of panels of female figures of Wedge-wood inspiration, the garlands of roses, daisies, corn husks, Grecian urns and pendant drapery. The colonnettes with graceful caps are unique, being so unlike the work of local craftsman as to make their Philadelphia origin certain. Much could be said of stairways, cornices, windows, iron-work and other details which were treated so admirably by local builders, but the time does not permit.

In glancing in retrospect over the architectural remains of these pioneers we should not raise the objection that so little importance was done. Rather the more praise is due when we consider the circumstances under which the work was created. If the buildings to which attention has been called seem insignificant, we must remember that the creating occurred at a distance from the main stream of the true and accepted architecture. The

builder had to create his architectural vocabulary, or to design from recollection or from plates of "orders" to aid in the detailing of special features such as windows or mantels, and which, generally speaking, were most freely interpreted. We must remember that he had to interpret, create and recreate his motives and that he had to construct the tools for fashioning them, for he found himself in the deepest obscurity, without material, without models, and without instruction.



THE OLD KRUG HOUSE.

We cannot but feel the highest respect for the skill and energy of the men who, while subduing the wilderness, and laying the foundation for the development of this country, also found time and energy enough to build buildings that were to be, not merely shelters, but that show a considerable degree of inspiration and excellent good taste. That we are to-day returning to the study of colonial forms, proves the sound judgment of these builders.



GEORGE M. STEINMAN.

Tribute of Respect.

The committee appointed by the President of this society at its last meeting to prepare a minute on the death of our late fellow member respectfully offer the following:

In the death of Mr. George Steinman one of the founders of this society and its first President and continuously serving as such from its organization until 1917 this society has sustained a loss which every one that knew him must most sincerely lament.

During the long period he presided over our deliberations his efforts on behalf of our success and welfare were steady, unremitting and earnest. Every movement for the society's advancement met with his hearty co-operation, both personal and financial.

His literary contributions to our proceedings were not numerous but he was always ready to forward any cause that had for its purpose the interests of our organization.

As a presiding officer he was ever courteous and fair to his fellow members and was justly popular in consequence.

He held a Life membership in the Society and his love for the organization was evidenced by his last Will and Testament which provides for a bequest of one Thousand Dollars to be paid to the society.

We extend to his surviving household our deepest sympathy in this great loss and our sincere thanks for this generous gift, and suggest that a copy of this expression be delivered to them, also that the same be published in the regular publication of our society.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER,
MARTHA BLADEN CLARK,
A. K. HOSTETTER.

May 27, 1920.

Minutes of the May Meeting.

LANCASTER, PA., May 7, 1920.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met this evening in the Presbyterian Chapel on East Orange Street because of the fact that the paper of the evening was illustrated and the Society's room is not well adapted to an illustrated lecture nor is it large enough to accommodate all the people in attendance at the May meeting. Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, Second Vice-President, officiated in the absence of the President and first Vice-President.

The business session was called to order at the usual hour; the Minutes of the April meeting were read by the Secretary and approved as read.

The Treasurer's Report was approved as read by the Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter. The following is the Report:

	May 7, 1920.
April 2, 1920, balance on hand	\$319.96
Receipts	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$339.96
Payments	197.19
	<hr/>
May 7, 1920, balance in Treasury	\$142.77

Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER, *Treasurer.*

The Librarian's Report included the following exchanges and donations:

- I. The Western Pa. Magazine, April, 1920.
 - II. The Enoch Pratt Free Library Annual Report, 1920.
 - III. Pa. Appropriation Acts, 1919.
 - IV. Wisconsin Magazine of History, March, 1920.
 - V. German American Annals, Dec., 1919.
 - VI. Washington Historical Quarterly, January, 1920.
 - VII. American Philosophical Society Proceedings.
 - VIII. Lycoming Historical Society Proceedings.
 - IX. The Linden Hall Echo, February, 1920.
 - X. Government Railroad Report, March, 1920.
 - XI. Sir William Penn (Dr. Hugh Hamilton. Author). Dr. Hugh Hamilton.
- The Report was adopted as read and the Society's thanks by unanimous vote was extended to all donors.

Two nominees presented at the April meeting: Mr. John W. Lippold and Mr. A. L. Campbell were duly elected to membership in the Society.

There were four new nominations for membership proposed:

Professor E. K. Hibshman. State College.

Mr. Michael K. Stauffer, 521 North Queen Street, City.

Mr. Charles Schlossman, 107 Ruby Street, Lancaster.

Miss Emma M. Bolenius, South Queen Street, Lancaster

These names were laid over, as usual, to be acted upon at the next meeting.

A communication from the Lycoming Historical Society requesting exchanges with the Lancaster County Historical Society was read and referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. A. K. Hostetter, chairman of the special committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Mr. George Steinman, read his "Tribute of Respect" which was adopted as read, a copy of which was ordered by vote to be sent to the family of the deceased, the "Tribute" also to be published in the Society's monthly publication for the current month.

A report of the Social held at the Iris Club April 16, by the Society, was read by Mr. Magee. It was decided to incorporate this report with the Society's monthly publication for April.

The Chairman, Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, suggested it was time to consider some plan and place for the regular outing which the Society usually takes in the fall. It was decided to leave the matter to a special committee, to be appointed later, for action. The chairman also requested that serious consideration be given by each member of the Society to the preparation of papers to be read before the Society in the future. He called attention to the fact that the Society must see to it that ten pamphlets get out yearly and made an earnest plea for volunteers, promising his aid to all who desired it. Lancaster County, he reminded us, is a province in itself with many good things, most important, remaining to be told. There are some very interesting papers promised for next season but there are still the most of them to be supplied.

The business meeting being adjourned the Chairman introduced Prof. A. L. Koehler who read the paper entitled "Old Architecture of Lancaster County." The paper which was most interesting illustrated was greatly enjoyed by the large audience. A discussion followed in which several members took part some of whom remained after the meeting adjourned for further talk on the subject.

A vote of thanks was unanimously extended to the writer. A vote of thanks was also given to the Presbyterian Church for their courtesy in lending the room in their Chapel. At the suggestion of Mr. Eshleman a vote of thanks was extended to the Iris Club for the use of their Club House for the Social, April 16. The meeting then adjourned.

MISS ADELINE SPINDLER,
Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1920

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

FORDS AND BRIDGES, ACROSS THE CONESTOGA,
FROM MORGANTOWN TO HINKLETOWN,

By M. G. WEAVER.

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 6.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1920

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Fords and Bridges, Across the Conestoga from Morgantown to Hinkletown.

COMPILED BY M. G. WEAVER.

We may enumerate the great advantages and note the wealth wrapped up in the powers of the Conestoga, and of the fertility of the soils rendered profitable by it and by its numerous branches in its sixty-mile course; but we must not forget that its flow has always been, and still is, a constant source of inconvenience, has caused the outlay of large sums of money, from time to time, and has taxed the ingenuity of all generations, to provide fords, aqueducts, and bridges, to be of the greatest convenience, to the largest number of people, and to be in keeping with the developments and the march of improvement of our great country. In this paper we will try to open the way for further inquiry and more detailed research, as to how, where, and by whom the Conestoga was first forded and bridged, from its source in the Caernarvons, to the Susquehanna.

Witmer's famous bridge at Lancaster was open for the public, twenty-three years before the first bridge (which was made of wood), long since gone to decay, was erected across the Schuylkill, at the foot of Penn street, Reading.

As early as 1831 the Commissioners of Berks County erected a stone bridge of three arches across the eastern branch of the Conestoga, at what is now Hartz's Mill, on the road leading from Morgantown to the mill and to the extensive limestone quarries and limekilns; a little beyond, and across the hills to Honeybrook, opening into the famous Chester Valley, beyond.

This bridge is just above the confluence of the two branches of the river, across the eastern branch, and, with repairs made thereon in 1910, it looks as the day it was first made. In 1858, the Commissioners of the same county erected two other bridges on the same plan across these same streams, on the course of the old Horse Shoe Road, which connected Lancaster with the Coventry Iron Works as early as 1738. One of them was west of Morgantown, across the western branch, flowing from Bard's Swamp, with one large, high arch; and the other across the eastern branch, east of the town, at Graham's mill, now out of use, with two lower arches. These bridges or aqueducts are built of solid masonry from the sandstones of the hills of this vicinity, and for durability, beauty of architectural design and finish, are not easily surpassed. Marble tablets, with the dates, names of Commissioners and builders, are walled into all these bridges.

The bridges across the Conestoga, down the stream, in their successive order, each have their important bearings on the developments of their respective communities.

The first bridge is on the State Highway, the most direct route from Morgantown across the Welsh Mountains to Honey Brook, just above Hartz's creamery, while the next bridge across the same stream, just below Grube's mill, is on the much-traveled road leading from the Forest Hills, connecting with the same State Road, half way up the mountain.

Another is on the public road leading to the now idle Garman's iron mines. Another, just below the historic mill, which was one of the first mills in the valley, built by John Jenkins, then owned by William Hoar, and now in the third generation of Hertzlers, on the much-used road, leading from the old California Hotel, and forest lands, crossing the river at this place, winding around the first series of hills, to the once famous Shirk's iron ore mines, Shirk's tannery, and crossing the mountain at its highest point in the township. This was the first, and, for a long time, the only road, and good fording place, beside the Coventry Road, and Morgantown fords, for the Conestoga Wagons, laden with the product of this part of the valley, to reach the old Paxton Road, on their way to Philadelphia.

The fords of Upper and Lower Windsor Forges were wide and more dangerous than the others, especially in winter and when the water was strong, during the spring months; and there were many agitations in favor of bridges at both of these places, and for Pool forge conveniences, on the next road below; but the arguments and influences of the taxpayers of the township, and county, for a long time prevailed against the petitioners for bridges, who were divided by three in their claims.

After great changes at the Windsor places, both these fords were bridged, but not until the iron trade had left the valley.

This was the center of activity of the Jenkinases, the life-long home of Robert Jenkins, who was in the Legislature in 1804, and in U. S. Congress from 1807 to 1812, and whose ancestral mansion is still owned and occupied by one of his descendants, Miss Blanche Nevin, between the two old fording places.

Benjamin Weaver, now Bishop of the Mennonite Church, owned most of the water power of Upper Windsor, when the stream was finally bridged.

At Pool Forge is found the first county bridge across the Conestoga in Lancaster County. It is a wooden bridge, built on the Burr plan by Levi Frick, in 1859, it is 83 feet long, nine feet above the water, on the road leading from the old forges and the turnpike, across the mountain, falling in with the Downingtown and Harrisburg turnpike on the summit. While the stream where it crosses the Conestoga turnpike in two parts, only a short distance below this bridge, is now, and for many generations was crossed by the traveling public, by fording, or over two low, plank bridges, not more than three feet above the water. The numerous signed petitions, with lists of names familiar to Caernarvon, not one of whom survives, show that this movement was popular.

All the products of the iron works around Churchtown, going to Philadelphia or to Lancaster, or points between, were carried through one of these nine mentioned fording places during nearly all of the time of their operations.

The next bridge down the stream is also a township bridge, of iron and wood, on the road originally leading from one of the Light, Weaver, News-

wanger and Evans mills (all now removed) to the Edwards plantation, to the west, on the spot which long served as a mark to which the lower owners might swell the waters of their dam. The meadow beyond the bridge was the playgrounds of the boyhood days of Jonas, William and Barton B. Martin, who became well-known business men of Lancaster, it having been owned by their grandfather and father, and is still in the family, owned by a sister, Mrs. Winters.

Bridge No. 2 is of the Burr plan, single span, crossing at the Old White Hall Mills, so named in connection with White Hall Mansion, near Churchtown, both owned by Cyrus Jacobs, and both willed to one of his sons. The bridge was not erected until 1878, when the mill was owned by Isaac Weaver. Through this ford all the thousands of barrels of merchant flour made and marketed from this, the only flour mill ever operated by Cyrus Jacobs, reached the public marts.

Caernarvon deserves commendation for the fact that of the ten bridges within its borders crossing the Conestoga, that township built eight, and maintains seven thereof, and they are all substantially built with cement and iron, except two.

Beyond the limits of Caernarvon there exists in the county, today, only one township bridge, across the Conestoga at Henry Martin's old saw mill, in East Earl (now John Z. Martin's), on the road leading from Terre Hill to the Weaverland road. It was substantially repaired and rebuilt by private subscription and the supervisors of the township in 1916.

In the minute book of the County Commissioners, No. 1, on page 109, August 9, 1753, is the following entry:

"And on the same time they agreed to build two stone bridges, One over the tail race of William Douglass's mill, in Caernarvon Township, on the Provincial Road, leading to Windsor Furnace, and the other over Conestoga Creek, on the Provincial Road, leading from Lancaster to the city of Philadelphia."

This last named place was where the well-known Witmer's Bridge now spans the river, but just where William Douglass' tail race crossed the Provincial Road, in Caernarvon, is not known, but it was somewhere on the Pool Forge Farm, as William Douglass and Edward Davis bought a part of that farm from Gabril Davis, several years before these minutes were entered. Afterwards William Douglass bought other land nearby, on a branch of the Conestoga, on Lancaster Road, and afterwards the same tracts were handed down, successively, to Edward Hughes, James Old, Davis Old, Cyrus Jacobs, Hansom H. Jacobs, Jacob Jameson, Israel Blight, James DeHaven and Martin DeHaven, the present owner of a large part of Pool Forge Farm.

The Provincial Road was not on the present bed of the State Road, or old Conestoga pike, at this place, but was farther south; and while the tail race extended to and partly across the Pool premises, the mill may have stood across the line on the Windsor premises. But, so far as as yet been discovered, the bridge was never built, owing to the erection of several new dams soon after that date, and to the development of the iron trade, which caused the mill on these premises to be discontinued, and because of the change of the course of this and other roads, in, about and leading to and from Bangor Churchtown.

The Douglasses were no doubt closely connected with the Davies, and with the erection of Bangor Church, as the names E. Davies and I Douglass are carved on one stone on the east wall of the church, with many other names in the same wall.

The first bridge spanning the Conestoga, in East Earl, is the one crossing the swelling mark of Spring Grove Forge Dam, which reached to this point, when Cyrus Jacobs stopped the onward flow of the river, in 1798, by building a large breast across the bottom lands, half a mile down the stream from this place, and erected his forges between the breast and the old fording place below. The river above the dam was crossed by fording, and by township bridges, until 1898, when an iron bridge, No. two and a-half, 76 feet long, was erected by the county.

The next bridge, No. 3, is a Burr plan structure, built in the fall of 1872, and is 120 feet long, at Spring Grove mills, now owned and operated by Weaver W. Hurst. It was built to take the place of a wooden township bridge, which had done service at this place for some time. This place was mostly developed by Thomas Edwards, David Morgan, Cyrus, Samuel O. and William B. Jacobs, until it became the most extensive old-time charcoal forge on the Conestoga. In 1866 it passed into the hands of Peter Zimmerman and Joseph Oberholzer, who erected a large merchant mill on the site of the old forge.

The agitation for bridges at this place and over the ford on the next road below was long, and at times waxed rather warm, and the reason why this building was deferred so long was because the fording on the lower road, which had the distinction of being a State Road since 1822, leading from the Lancaster and Morgantown turnpike to Reading, had a substantial county bridge in 1846; and by private enterprise of the Jacobses and other influences a township bridge was erected and maintained at Spring Grove soon after that time.

One of the arguments in favor of the lower road bridge was that the volume of water was much greater there, by reason of the inflowing of Cedar Run, a strong mountain stream rising at the foot of the Welsh Mountain, and which often becomes a raging torrent of itself; while at Spring Grove, at the time when both hammers were operated in the forges, more than half and sometimes nearly all of the water flowed down the tail races; thus dividing the depths and the dangers of fording the stream.

Bridge No. 4 was a reality twenty-six years before the county bridge at Spring Grove.

Among the several petitions for bridges at these two fords there is one for Spring Grove, dated February 5, 1841, which, together with the favorable report of the viewers, reviews the fact that the ford is often dangerous, and at times can not be crossed for several days at a time owing to floating ice and spring freshets, and that there is no bridge crossing the river between this place and Morgantown, a distance of seven miles, to the eastward; and only one bridge westward across the same stream between this place and Hinkletown, at the Harrisburg and Downingtown pike, a distance of six miles, excepting an insecure, unsafe bridge at Martin's, formerly Sensenig's, mill.

Therefore, 1841 found the Conestoga turning the wheels for fourteen mills, as many saw mills, and four forges, from Hinkletown eastward, a distance of thirteen miles, and only one bridge of any sort between the Hinkletown bridge and the bridge south of Morgantown, for the convenience of crossing from one side of the stream to the other, of the hundreds of great Conestoga Wagons, loaded with the products of the farms, charcoal, iron, and the mills. These conditions must have lasted several years longer, as Baltzer Snader, a man now past 88, residing near Center Church, distinctly remembers carrying the only mail from Bowmansville, in Brecknock township, to Blue Ball, on horseback, every Friday morning, and back by way of Klauser's store, now Terre Hill. He went by way of the State Road, or Weaver's Mill Ford, where his horse liked to drink, and returned across the rickety bridge at Martin's mill, on his way to Terre Hill.

These mail-carrying trips may seem to have no connections with the subject, but it may be of interest to add that when young Snader wished to make an early start he went to the starting place of his mail route, Bowmansville, the evening before, and brought the mail bag to his home, which was a mile on his way, and made an early start, and could return to his home correspondingly earlier.

The first viewers to make a favorable report for a bridge at Weaver's, now John W. Burkholder's, mill, known as No. 4, was made ten years before its erection; the petition which was fruitful of its building was, among many others, signed by Hon. William Heister, who had represented the county in Congress from 1831 to 1837, and by Hon. Anthony E. Roberts, who afterwards filled the same place from 1855 to 1859.

The State Road was the thoroughfare for great traffic between New Holland, Blue Ball and a large section of farming country, in connection with Reading; the palatial home of the Kitteras' was a mile beyond this ford to the north; they worshipped with the Presbyterians at the Pequea Meeting House, beyond the Welsh Mountains; and every time they attended divine worship, or took their products to the markets, by way of the great roads lying to the south, they crossed this ford; the Hon. John W. Kittera, member of Congress, from 1791 to 1801, no doubt received the foundation of his earlier education in the school connected with that congregation, and often used this fording place to and from his home. And across the same ford he followed the remains of his parents and brother to their last resting place at Pequea. He sold the farm to Michael Kinzer, whose great-grandson, J. Roland Kinzer, and brothers still retain a part thereof.

The Lutherans and the Reformed congregations had their places of worship at New Holland, on the south side of the river, and at Bergstrasse, Center and Muddy Creek, on the north; the Mennonites had a meeting house at Weaverland, on the south side, and one each at Bowmansville and in the Turkey Hill district, on the north side. This fact may have had its influence on the building of bridges.

The Edwards, Olds, Jacobs, Hambrights and others adhering to the Episcopal Church, being principally of Welsh and English extraction, residing mostly on the north side of the river, needed no fording nor bridges to attend divine worship, at Bangor, nor to reach the chapel services at Spring

Grove; nor did they cross the river with their dead, to reach the cemetery at Churchtown, or the old Welsh graveyard, near Terre Hill.

The next crossing is easily effected by the township bridge before mentioned, which takes the place of two fords, the one being at the boyhood home of the late A. W. Snader, Esq.

Bridge No. 4½ as a single arched, wooden structure, at Wayne H. Gehman's mill, on the road leading from Blue Ball to Terre Hill, which place had the first bridge between Hinkletown and Morgantown. But there was no county bridge there before A. D. 1881. The mail carrier, Baltzer Snader, referred to before, distinctly remembers that the first bridge here was so unpopular among many teamsters and horseback travelers that they refused to drive or ride over it, but used the ford below the bridge.

But why was this place singled out for the convenience for a bridge long before any other place along a thirteen-mile stretch of creek?

May these be the reasons? The Great Road, from Lancaster to Coventry and thence to Philadelphia, and the Paxton Road, just a little farther south from this place, were the only openings to the eastern markets for the valley, along the foot of the hill, which is now crowned by the busy borough of Terre Hill, and in the sloping valley towards this ford, northward, were nestled about a dozen fine farms, mostly settled by the Overholzers, who had intermarried with the Weavers and the Landises. The Kiteras had another farm at the west end of the hill-slope, and the Galts and several other Presbyterian neighbors held a large portion of the rich farming lands southwest; the surplus products of this section, as well as the products of the country farther north, all poured across the river towards the best markets, at this place. Then there were at one time five distilleries in operation along the foot of this hill. The Overholzers and the Weavers worshipped at Weaverland, and buried their dead near that place; while the Galts and the Kiteras worshipped at Pequea, and were interested in the formation of a small congregation at Blue Ball, which resulted in the building of the Cedar Grove Presbyterian Church, about 1788 or 90, and this was the natural and easiest place of concentration for all these parties to cross the river, for their various destinations, and as the generations succeeded one another, they became the more interested in this particular crossing, and consequently the first bridge was here erected.

Bridge No. 5, at Eli W. Martin's mill, is a cement bridge, which took the place of the iron bridge, moved farther up the stream, which was first erected in 1870, at what was then Rupp's mill, over the old ford, which was on the public road leading from the farm of Captain Henry Hambright, west of Terre Hill, to this place (now Martin's mill station, on the Terre Hill trolley road), and which crosses the stream just above the mill on its own structure.

Nos. six, seven and eight are wooden, shingle-covered bridges. No. 6 was built in 1886, at what was then Daniel Overholzer's mill, afterwards Nolt's electric light plant, and formerly for many years Galt's grist and merchant mill, one of the early mills in this community.

No. 7, on the road leading from Martindale to New Holland, near Isaac Sensenig's old clover mill, where a bridge was badly needed long before the first house of the busy village was built, was erected in 1857. The petitioners say the fording was extremely dangerous and deep.

No. 8 is a wooden bridge, at the mill and famous "Binder Tongue Carrier" factory of John S. Kurtz, long known as Bear's mill, but to the older inhabitants known as the Christian Sensenig mill. Here his sons, Levi and George Sensenig, grew to manhood, but came to Lancaster in 1867, and were long and favorably known to the live stock trade and in political circles of the county. Here, while Isaac Bear owned the mill, during the Centennial year, after many hotly contested questions and views and reports as to the propriety of a county bridge, agitated by the Sensenig's, long before the Civil War, a wooden bridge was erected and is still doing good service.

The iron and steel bridge spanning the Conestoga at Hinkletown, on the old Paxton Road, more familiarly known as the Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpike, later as the Clay and Hinkletown pike, has a varied history; the first bridge here was erected and thrown open to the use of a grateful public, principally by the efforts of a single individual, George Hinkle, an innkeeper and farmer in that village, sixteen years before Binkley's, and eighteen years earlier than Witmer's famous bridge was open for traffic.

Here, where the Paxton Road, which was laid out from the Susquehanna to Downing's mill, in 1736, crossed the Conestoga, Mr. Hinkle owned a large tract of land, lying on both sides of the stream, and on both sides of the road, and lived with his wife and family of small children, conducting a hotel on the north side of the river, and on the east side of the road. The road was much used, and the fording place was wide, and, being only a short distance below the confluence of Muddy Creek, was rendered difficult and extremely dangerous by spring freshets, floating ice, or by summer rains; and Conestoga Wagon teams and travelers from a distance were often detained for days at a time on either side of the stream.

This inconvenience to the traveling public, many narrow escapes, and several drownings of those who risked themselves into the raging torrents before the eyes of the enterprising innkeeper, spurred him on in the path of more and lasting service to his fellow man, and he accordingly went to the work of erecting a bridge of wood and stone across the stream, with the abutments and the approaches to the bridge on his own premises, east of the old fording place.

The exact year when the bridge was started or finished is not yet known, but by a deed, dated March 26, 1772, and recorded in the Recorder's Office at Lancaster, in Deed Book P, on page 248, we learn, by a long recital, that George Hinkle, of Earl township, Lancaster county, of the Province of Pennsylvania, innkeeper, had erected a bridge across the Conestoga, in the township aforesaid, "Where it joins the great road, where the said road crosses the said creek, leading from Philadelphia to Paxton Township, in said County, on his own private property, and that the public were not included in its use without special license to and from the said George Hinkle." The convenience and great usefulness of the bridge was represented by the Justices, Grand Jury, and Commissioners, and it was "Resolved. That the said George Hinkle should be paid for the erection of the bridge, and for the ground covered by the approaches thereto, and upon which the abutments rest."

The report was signed by Emanuel Carpenter, Caleb Johnson and James Cunningham.

Therefore, for and in the consideration of the sum of one hundred and forty-four (144) pounds, he transferred and conveyed the bridge and all its belongings and approaches to Adam Orth, Casper Sheaffer, the younger, and Thomas Clark, Commissioners of Lancaster County, and the inhabitants thereof, and all others, His Majesty's subjects, passing and re-passing over the same.

In 1795, the following petition was presented to the Judges of the Courts of the General Quarter Sessions, for Lancaster County:

"We the undersigned inhabitants of Earl Township, in said County, dwelling near Hinkletown (so called), do certify that the bridge erected many years ago, across the Conestoga Creek, near the place aforesaid hath been for several years previous to the erection of the dam and mill near the same creek, by Jonathan Hinkle, in a decaying state, and that said bridge, though a County property, hath in former years, often been repaired by small subscriptions and the exertions of the neighborhood, without any charge to the county. But that the wooden works of the said bridge ought now to be build up anew; hence it will require considerable expense, and there is every reason to apprehend that unless the said bridge is timely repaired by the County Commissioners some accident will happen to persons crossing it. We therefore beg the interference of the Court to take order thereon. We further certify that the said bridge by natural wear and tear, causes the situation in which it now is, and that in our opinion the bridge hath not suffered any damages by reason of the mill and dam aforesaid, save only that the washing of the dam at the entrance of the bridge, the abutment thereof hath been damaged. But that we were lately eye witnesses that since the last rain, and consequent high floods, Jonathan Hinkle hath halled a considerable quantity of stones and filled up the damaged places in a manner now altogether passable."

Then, again, in another petition, dated August, 1798, numerously signed by influential men over the eastern end of the county, the petitioners say, "George Hinkle, of Earl township, now deceased, during his lifetime, to the best of some of the petitioners remembrance, between thirty and forty years ago, undertook by subscription of the neighborhood to build and finish a bridge across the Conestoga, upon the Paxton Road, near the place called Hinkletown, in Earl Township, and by deed executed March 26, 1772, conveyed the same to the County of Lancaster "

If the bridge was built over thirty years before 1798, it must have been built before 1768, possibly about 1760.

One year later, May 30, 1799, John Bitzer (miller), having built a mill dam close to, and across the said bridge, by reason of which the abutments and casings on both side of said bridge were greatly damaged, he made a binding agreement to protect the same, and to repair it when necessary, and gave a heavy bond to do so. Recorded in Book E, Volume 3, on page 355, in the Recorder's Office.

But the abutments were built better than they knew, as they bore the old bridge to 1837.

George Hinkle died in the prime of life, at the age of 51 years, on March 13, 1778. His remains rest in the beautiful cemetery belonging to Bergstrasse

Lutheran Church, of which he was an influential member, and which spot overlooks the Conestoga Valley. He left a widow, Barbara Hinkle, several married daughters, and also four sons, under the age of 21 years. His will, dated July 10, 1777, is on record in the Register's Office, Deed Books, PP, pages 197, 330, 334, 335 and 528, and RR, pages 505 and 597, and UU, page 437, and Volume 5, on page 377, will give proof of his influence in the community.

The old bridge, with its several seiges of repairs brought about by many petitions, lasted until 1837, when its location was changed, to the site of the present structure. It was then replaced by a wooden Burr plan bridge, with two arches, and a walk for pedestrians at the side. Afterwards it was increased to three arches, and the space for sidewalk was thrown into the driveway space, giving room for two carefully driven teams to pass each other.

In 1835, a numerously signed petition for a new bridge at Hinkletown was presented to the Court, and on January 12, 1836, Richard Heitler, Esq., John Gross, innkeeper, John Wilson, Esq., Roland Diller, Esq. (who wrote the report), Gabril Davis, and Isaac Swope, were appointed viewers as to the necessity of the same.

Their report was rather long, and stated that the old bridge was too narrow, dangerous and unsafe, that in times past there was much damage done and also many lives lost because of its unsafe condition, and they recommended that the new bridge should be placed farther down the stream, below the mill, and the approaches to the same be correspondingly changed. They add that they believe this was the original location of the road.

Their recommendations were adopted and their report confirmed, and the erection of the new bridge was begun in 1837, but, when it was finally inspected in 1839, it was found that the longest span, of two hundred feet, had sunken seven inches, owing to the removal of the false or preliminary stays, before the shorter arch or span, of one hundred feet, was completed, pushing the one abutment, upon which the two arches rested, northward. No fault was found with the manner of construction nor the material used, which were according to specifications, but for a precautionary protection to the public, an extra pillar was erected under the long span, and the arch was raised. The structure stood and did good service for fifty-five years, when, in 1896, it was replaced by the present beautiful and substantial iron and steel bridge, 288 feet long, with a plank driveway sixteen feet wide, seventeen feet about the low water mark, and 331 feet above sea level.

With the petition of 1836, still remaining in the Office of Quarter Sessions, are filed several letters or petitions of information, urging the building of a new bridge, the writers giving their several reasons, principal among which were that they knew of their own knowledge that in 1799, when John Swar's team and carter (meaning the driver) were drowned, and that afterwards, John Wolf's team fell into the dam, and that a team from Harrisburg went over the bridge, and one horse was drowned, the water being high, and that afterwards, Isaac Davis, going across the bridge in a gig, his horse took fright, and shoved the gig against a tree on the east side of the bridge, which saved horse, gig and man from falling into the dam; that the last instance

happened last fall (1835) when Jahoe Fassnacht was going to cross the bridge, in a carriage, with his wife, a young baby, her mother, and a younger sister, they got into the stream, and went down the current, and the wife and baby were drowned, but the others and the horse were saved.

The report was accompanied by a neat draft, showing the situation of the old bridge, the new location, the location of the mill and of the hotel which was built by the Hinkle. The house is in good repair and is a fair sample of masonry work a century and a-half ago.

The greater part of the information here noted and compiled was gathered from the public records at the Court House, but we feel especially indebted to Deputy Clerk of Quarter Sessions Court J. M. Groff for valuable assistance rendered in the search for bridge records, and to Mr. George Bard, who resides in his palatial home, with his family, in the quiet village named after George Hinkle, where he was born in 1837.

George Hinkle should be regarded and remembered as a great public benefactor (and his last resting place might with propriety be so marked), for having contrived and erected what we believe to have been the very first successful bridge across the Conestoga anywhere.

Every day, for many years, heavily laden Conestoga Wagons, to and from Philadelphia, from the the hundreds of farms of northern and western Lancaster County, and from the counties beyond the Susquehanna, and to Pittsburgh, from the eastern seaboard, poured across this bridge, their owners having studied their routes so as to cross the Conestoga at Hinkletown; this brought many a weary pilgrim and carter with his large team to enjoy the accommodations of this old wayside inn, of George Hinkle. It was afterwards conducted by his widow, Barbara Hinkle, their son, George Hinkle, in turn by his widow, Susanna Hinkle, and afterwards by the Youndts for many years. So great was the overflow of guests at this place that two houses of a similar character were opened on the opposite side of the stream, in eastern Hinkletown, for them.

The lumbering wagons and carts with their loads of wounded and sick soldiers from Brandywine, Germantown and Paoli, on their way to Ephrata and Lititz, in the fall and winter of 1777 and '78, rolled smoothly over this, the only bridge in their weary journey over the valleys and hills of Chester and Lancaster counties.

The common fellowship and the ingenuity of man caused the streams, chasms, ravines and rough places to be spanned by bridges, not for any narrow-minded desires for gains, but from the earliest history of these achievements to the present time, the comfort of the strangers who cross our borders was always considered, as well as the welfare of the neighbors who resided on the opposite side of the stream.

By these unselfish devotions, the common brotherhood of man, and the results of its fullest development, have been exemplified along the banks of the Conestoga, to the enduring credit of those who have long ago crossed their last stream.

New Holland, Pa.,
May 31, 1920.

Minutes of the June Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., June 4, 1920.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in the Society's auditorium, in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building, this evening, at the regular time. Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, officiated.

The minutes of the May meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report showed the amount in the treasury on date to be \$202.77, and is as follows:

May 7, Balance on hand	\$142.77
Receipts	60.00
June 4, amount in treasury	\$202.77
(Signed.)	A. K. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

The Librarian reported the following donations and exchanges received during the past month:

A fac-simile of the American Weekly Mercury, Vol. 3, 1721-1722, republished by the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; a gift from Miss Lillian Evans, of Columbia.

A number of old newspapers from the Watts de Peyster Library at Franklin and Marshall College.

The Constitutional History of the Louisiana Purchase, from the University of California.

The 1918-1919 Report of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

The Official Record of the Indian Conference at Syracuse, March 6-7, 1919, from the Onondaga, N. Y., Historical Association.

Revolutionary Soldiers of Onondago County, N. Y., from the same donor.

An old Steinman Account Book, from H. C. Shenk.

Photograph of the will of Baltzer Maurer, from Harold Weaver Mowery.

Large map of Lancaster County, dated 1852, from Mrs. A. K. Hostetter.

The report was accepted and the Secretary ordered to send the thanks of the Society to each donor.

The following applicants proposed for membership at the May meeting were elected: Michael K. Stauffer, Professor E. K. Hibshman, Charles Schlossman, and Miss Emma M. Bolenius.

New applications for membership, June 4:

Miss Stella W. Oster, 128 East Lemon street.

Levi B. Huber, R. F. D. No. 5, Lancaster, Pa.

Harry N. Nissley, care Union National Bank, Mt. Joy, Pa.

Miss Marie P. Orr, 31 North Lime street.

Miss Sara E. Hoak, 29 East James street.

These applications, under the rules, were held over for final action until the next regular meeting.

A letter from Mr. George S. Franklin, in response to the resolutions sent by the Society in memory of Mr. George Steinman, was read by Mr. Hostetter.

A letter from the Minnesota Historical Society, asking for a complete file of our publications, either as an exchange or on any other basis, was referred to the Librarian to investigate what they have to give as an exchange for our very valuable publications or whatever terms other than this were commendable.

A communication from the War Department, Graves Registration Service, Cemeterial Division, was read. It stated that the Department was preparing an authentic narrative of the Graves Registration Service during the World War, and desiring to ascertain what, if any, organized service of this nature was rendered during the various wars in which our nation was involved—Revolutionary, Mexican, Civil—under auspices other than the Graves Registration Service, called upon this Society to furnish any information it could on this subject. The letter was referred to Mr. D. F. Magee for investigation as to what could be done, if anything, in answer to their request.

A letter from Mr. Daniel Gibbons, of New York, stated that his sister, Mrs. O. D. Brubaker, of Bird-in-Hand, wished to present a portrait of the late Hon. Joseph Gibbons, one of the workers in the underground railway, to the Society if the Society desired to have it. The Society voiced its pleasure at the gift and instructed the Secretary to write accepting the donation with the appreciation and thanks of the Society.

Mrs. Mary N. Robinson offered to present to the Society, if the Society desired to have it, a spray of edelweiss plucked from the Alps by President Buchanan. The Society gratefully expressed its pleasure and accepted the donation with appreciative thanks.

The subject came up for discussion as to what should be done about the Society's publications, as the newspaper heretofore publishing the periodicals has recently changed ownership. A number of members took part in the discussion, and it was decided to appoint a committee to see what could be done on a purely business basis—the committee to call upon the various publishers of the city to inquire for the best terms. The chair appointed D. F. Magee, Miss Martha Clark, L. B. Herr, A. K. Hostetter and Hon. John H. Landis to take up this matter at the earliest opportunity. The committee was given power to act upon its own assurance as to what was best to be done.

The business affairs of the Society being finished, the paper for the evening was announced: "Fords and Bridges Over the Conestoga from Morgantown to Hinkletown," by Mr. M. G. Weaver, of New Holland. The paper was very interesting and instructive and received warm praise and appreciation from all who heard it. A vote of thanks was unanimously given to the author and the paper was handed over to the proper committee for further action.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1920

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

GLEANINGS FROM SOME OLD WILLS,

By MRS. MARY N. ROBINSON.

REPORT OF THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL OUTING.

THE ANCESTORS OF THE ZIMMERMAN-CARPENTER
FAMILIES OF LANCASTER COUNTY,

By ALBERT K. HOSTETTER.

EMANUEL CARPENTER, THE LAW GIVER,

By D. F. MAGEE, Esq.

THE LEGISLATIVE CAREER OF EMANUEL
CARPENTER,

By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq.

MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 7.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1920

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Gleanings From Some Old Wills.

BY MRS. MARY N. ROBINSON.

It is said, and often with truth, that continuations are failures. But there are exceptions to all rules, and it is to be hoped this may be one of them.

When the request came to prepare a paper for this meeting, there were several subjects which suggested themselves. Perhaps it was a certain amount of indolence which induced the following out of "the lines of least resistance," and it seemed possible that a few glimpses of the ideas and modes of those who lived and moved in this fair county of ours, one hundred and sixty years ago, might prove of some interest to us. So to-night you are asked to listen to some gleanings from the old wills to be found on record at our Court House. Quaint and curious, and perhaps laughable though they may seem, they are quoted *verbatim*. Neither the spelling nor the phraseology is changed, and they are all to be found in Book B, Register's Office. The pages are given, but not the names, except in a very few instances.

The old wills, as a rule, begin with a certain form of words, generally expressing a desire to be buried in a decent and Christian manner, with hope of the resurrection. Occasionally the testator states where he desires that his earthly tenement shall be laid. There are a couple of such requests.

October 3, 1760, page 485: "I desire to be buried in the Graveyard adjoining Mr. Elder's Meeting House in the township of Paxtang, as near to the Graves of my former Wife and children as may be convenient, provided I die so near to that Graveyard that it may be prudent for my Executors to carry my Body there." But if this request were complied with, his grave (Moses Dickey) is not marked.

And John Powan, May 16, 1758, p. 332, desires to be interred in the Church yard of St. John's, Pequea, near those of his own family. He bequeathed "£3 to be paid into the hands of the Church Wardens then being in three years after my decease: For to keep the Glass of the windows of the said Church in repair."

The first will in date, quoted here, is May 17, 1756, p. 130. He begins by saying he is "sik, licke, worttly bequeatch neassessery planddation to son John, whereon I live now with all my Bond Notes and cash and all my moveable because that he is my best son, and attents me to my Mind to my end, to my other children one English Shilling each."

August 27, 1760, p. 333. "I give over to my house-woman (is this a translation of haus-frau?) Barbara, all my Estate and Goods therewith to keep house and likewise with all Privileges Like She it finding Good to her Widow Station remaining." And another, April 6, 1761, p. 379, "allows his wife a good Bureau."

Nearly every will contains a provision against the remarriage of the

widow. But here is an exception, June 8, 1757, p. 336: "To Agnes, my beloved Wife one third of my whole Estate both real and personal, for ever, and one Kettle, two iron Potts, a Spinning Wheel, a Feather Bed, two Pewter Basons, two Plates, a Cow, a Hive of Bees and all her Cloaths and Linnen, as also by Bible and one other book called True Christendom."

P. 350. He directs that for his wife's "maintenance she shall have every year 15 bushels Wheat, 5 of Rye, 150 pounds of Pork, 50 pounds of Beeffe, a barrel of Syder and Apples enough to eat when they are plenty, 8 pounds Wool, 1 bushel Salt, 10 pounds Flure, 10 pounds Tow, a pair of Shoes, a Bed and an upper Bed, one Great Pillow and two small ones each with one lining, one pair of Linnen Bed Sheets together with a Back (bag ?) of Chaff and a Bed Stead and all her Cloaths shall be her property and nobody shall have any pretensions to them."

P. 355. "To my wife the sum of Money of a good black Suit of Cloath she likes best."

P. 445, December 2, 1769. "I allow that they raise a House of Logs Two and Twenty feet by Eighteen wide with a Stone Chimney, ye Said House is to be built on my Plantation for my Wife to Live in During her Life time if she sees Cause and at her Death to leave it to whom she sees Cause." P. 243. To his wife "her Cloathing."

Page 141, March 28, 1755. To his wife "the Store Room, free use of the Kitchen, 15 bushels Wheat, 4 of Malt to make Beer, 2 barrels Syder, 3 gallons Apple or Rye Liquor, a sufficient quantity of Apples to eat or dry, as much Hackled Hemp or Flax as she can Spinn and as much Firewood as she shall have occàsion for, and £200."

These wills are somewhat more liberal to the wife than the majority of them. For in those long past days a woman had few rights. It seems that even her "cloaths" did not belong to her, and every thing was in the man's power. Here is an instance:

P. 224, January 6, 1758. "I leave to my daughter Ann the Cow that was left her as a Legacy by her Grandfather." What would they have said on the subject of female suffrage, a so-called privilege to which the majority of women are indifferent.

Some of these old wills begin in rather unusual language. November 7, 1759, p. 387. "Intending to travel abroad, though in proper health and strength, I am sensible of the uncertainty of my life I therefore by these Presents do leave this as my last Will."

P. 410. "Being weak in Body and near to the grave I have firmly Resolved and there for Called Neighbors to pronounce my last Will and Testament to have it drawn in Writing to Prevent further Quarrels amongst my Heirs."

September 4, 1749, P. 295. "To all Christian People to whom it may come," begins another.

October 27, 1760, p. 303. "Whereas I Jacob Holzinger Considered by my Self to set my Self in Security of the Death, and also the Security when he comes so I considered by myself to make and ordain for my family."

P. 273. George Campbell, Sergeant in Capt. J. Singleton's Company, now in a hospital at Fort Ligonier, directs that he "be buried in a decent Manner after the form of the Country."

The daughters are not forgotten. April 18, 1756, p. 187. "To my daughter Sarah £20 in Money to be paid when she arrives at mature age also she is to be taught to read and nit and sow and fed and Cloathed till she be twelve years of age, and then to be free." P. 230: To another is left "one two year old Héffer on her day of marriage." In contrast with this, p. 232, a daughter is cut off with "one shilling she having behaved herself undutifully." And, p. 360, the testator leaves "to my son Godfried the sum of one shilling sterling for his full portion of my Estate, because of his meisbehaviour again his Father."

And, p. 379, April 6, 1761, William Young leaves money "to allow my wife a good burial."

Here are two curious expressions:

"Estate to be appraised by three indifferent Judgeable men." P. 368, "To be valued by any two judicious indifferent persons," September 16, 1761.

December 9, 1760, p. 375. It is rather interesting to know what our forefathers and foremothers were in those early days. One will says "and knowing that it is appropriate for All Men once to die," she mentions "my light colored Gown and Red Petticoat." Another speaks of the "Men once men and woemen," while a third thus enumerates her wardrobe, p. 436. September 2, 1765; "My sink lutstring Gown and Striped Gown and cardinal Cloke, likewise two peticotes, one red, the other white, and two aprons, my scarlet Cloke and Caleco Raper, my Callico gown, my black quilted peticoate, my striped Linnen gown and my Bible."

The men are equally definite. November 2, 1756, p. 145. This will says: "Wery sick and weak of body, to my friend, one Pare of Blew Seder Bridges a Blew Coat and Unter Jacket Red lidge Collar with Sleaves one Hatt one Pare Shoes by best being for tenting (attending?) me in my sickness to my End."

September 20, 1754, p. 147. Bequeaths "one Coat and Jaccot of an olive green Colour."

July 23, 1761, p. 372. This man was very gay in his tastes. He leaves to his brother "My blue stuff Coat and my red britches, my Blue Broad Cloth coat and my Beaver Hatt my Brown flir Coat and Jacket."

Another, August 5, 1761, p. 373, mentions "a Velvet Jacket and a Note of Ten pounds in the Pocket." And still another leaves "to my brother my best hat and the scarf that is on it."

March 13, 1758. Provides money "if his wife should be Indosed or want to get Bleeded."

Here is a quaint wording: "I give to the poor, the blind and lame who go about the country for relief the sum of £5." And another, p. 257, says: "to the Poor of the Menist Congregation of which I am a member the Sum of Twenty Pounds to be paid by the Elders of the said Menist Congregation for the time being for the use of the said Poor on the Decease of my Wife, not before."

There are a number of bequests to the different churches in the town and county. It may be interesting to note some of them.

P. 160, April 10, 1757. Philip Jacob Getz leaves "to the Calvinist Church in the Borough of Lancaster £6 to be paid six months after my decease, and

to be applied toward purchasing of Organs for said Church or paying the debts due for building the said Church as the Minister and Congregation shall agree."

P. 177, February 14, 1757. Jacob Bichler of Leacock leaves "to the Elders of the Reformed Dutch Church one pound after my Disease which now stands on Andrew Seldomridge his Plantation for the Use and Behoof of the said Church only." And Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, than whom there is no higher authority on our Lancaster history, says that this is the church now known as "Zeltenreich's," which name has become Angelicized into Seldomridge.

P. 185, August 10, 1757. In Janet McCosh's will she leaves "in case Derry Congregation shall in time coming make a pulpit for Mr. Roan, twenty shillings to help them to pay for it when it is done," and she leaves Mr. Roan forty shillings.

P. 235. "£ good lawful money of Pennsylvania to and for the use and benefit of the Lutheran Church situate lying and being in Duke Street in the same Borough.

Another, p. 326, August 16, 1760, leaves "£4 lawful money of Penna. to the present Church Wardens of the High Dutch Protestant Lutheran Congregation in the Borough of Lancaster, to be employed by them for the Use and Benefit of ye Church of the said Congregation situate and lying in Duke Street in the said Borough of Lancaster to be paid within a month after my decease."

P. 387, May 4, 1761. Theobald Windeck, a member of the Brethren at Ephrata, leaves the residue of his estate after his funeral expenses are paid, to that Society. The inventory gives thm £79.

P. 441, November 4, 1766. Michael Byerly, leaves "£50 to and for the use of the German Lutheran Trinity Church."

P. 501, November 21, 1767. Jodocus Dobler leaves "To the Westrymen of the Charman Lutheran Church in Lancaster £30, to be employed by them for the use and benefit of said Church."

P. 504. George Fiesel leaves £16 to the same Church, and p. 535, April 16, 1766, Leonard Leahner leaves it £25.

P. 435, October 18, 1764. Rudolph Breinisen leaves "To the Church Wardens of the Lutheran Church built on Georges Verns land the sum of £5. to be laid out by them in the keeping and in repair the said Church."

P. 443, July 4, 1767, Leonard Bowser leaves "£5 to and for the use of the German Reformed Church situate on Orange Street."

P. 483, August 26, 1763. Mary Dougharty gives to "the Congregation of St. James Church the Sum of Five Pounds for the Common use of the Said Congregation, and the same sum to the Friends Hospital in Philadelphia."

P. 360. Leaves "£13 in my son Moses hands for my Funeral Charges. Against next Fall I leave £5 for the support of the Gospell to be put out at Interest and the Interest yeadly to be given to the Stated Minister and it to be continued through Generations, and I Charge the Said Trustees to be faithful in ye Charge committed to them."

P. 428, September 28, 1764. "To the Trustees of the Philadelphia hospetole £100 for the use and benefit of the said hospetole, and to the Trustees of that Gramer School at Newark £100 for the use and benefit of said school to be both paid three years after my land is sold."

P. 464, September 24, 1762. Charles Christopher of Lampeter township leaves "to the poor of our meeting house, Menonish, £20."

P. 546, February 9, 1765. Abraham Le Roy leaves £5 to "the Dutch Pristertian Church on Orange Street."

P. 549, October 27, 1767. John Mitchell leaves "£10 towards the building of a Pristertian Church or Meeting House in Drumore township near the old house known by the name of Chestnut Leavil meeting house provided the same be finished within eight years after my death, and Provided the same be built for the use of the Pristertian Church which is or shall be in full union with the united Synods of New York and Philadelphia."

Some of the spelling in these old wills is unique. Widow becomes "widdo," marriage is "marig," the familiar name Baumgardner is "Baumcarner," and son-in-law is "son-in-ye-land," decent becomes "deccent," and one will gives "the Bead and Beadsted whereon I know lie one Spinnen Weel. one Chist, one Tea Cattle. the chise of them, one Iron Pott one frien Pan, 20 bushels Wheet. 50 pounds Beaken or Porcke." Instances like this can be multiplied. Let it be distinctly understood that nothing has been exaggerated. The instances quoted only cover a few years, and, as was said before, they are all to be found in Book B. in the Register's Office. In all probability the wills of a more modern date would offer just as many peculiarities, for after all human nature does not change with the passing years, and men and women are actuated and governed by the same impulses and feelings to-day as they were in those days of old.

In conclusion, among the many old documents which were studied in order to present to you the items contained in this paper, there is one will which perhaps in its quaint wording merits more than a mere abstract. It is found on p. 276. and bears date August 13, 1758, and comes from Warwick township:

"Whereas God came Bastian Reyer and his wife Augnes hath laid us Down by Crossing Sickness so they sought to make and leave Peace behind by their Children, by their life and in this their married people. And we old aged Bodys hope that our beloved Children will be satisfied with these our last Will. For it is one Child to us ike the others, and you shall divide in peace and be satisfied with that we left behind for you and by this our last Will stand and neither but (put ?) anything there of or there to. Then the Lord God will bless you in this and Everlasting Life and by this Writing which we leave before your eyes after our decease keep that and be in peace. and let Father and Mother rest in the Earth and Shleep and being satisfied therewith and we are in confession Sure."

If the hearing of all this has been one-half as interesting to you as it was in the compilation, the writer will feel amply repaid for the time spent over it.

Annual Society Outing.

Report of the Committee.

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society:

Your committee appointed to arrange for and carry out a summer outing of the Society, in the character of a basket picnic, and also to provide a suitable program of exercises commemorative of the life and labors of Judge Emanuel Carpenter, respectfully report that, as indicated by the Society's pleasure, they adopted the date of June 26, 1920, as the time, and Carpenter's Church, and Roop's farm adjoining the same, in Earl Township near Talmage, as the place of holding the exercises and program of the day.

The outing was a half-day event, and a large number of the members of the Society and its friends and of people in the neighborhood, gathered by means of automobiles and by trolley, about one o'clock P.M. The Society first gathered at the grave of Judge Carpenter and the President, Judge Landis, announced the Hymn, Lead Kindly Light, which was sung here by the Society under the direction of Mr. William Trost.

The next part of the program, that of the historical exercises, was held in the Carpenter's Church. The meeting was presided over by the President of the Society Hon. Charles I. Landis, and Adeline B. Spindler acted as Secretary.

The President called the Society to order and the following program was rendered:

A paper by Mr. A. K. Hostetter, on the Carpenter Family, in its relation to Lancaster County and early settlement and migration. The paper is printed in this issue.

After the reading of the paper and comments thereon, there were selections of music by the assemblage assisted by Mr. Wm. H. Trost, cornetist.

The president then announced a paper by David F. Magee, Esq., on The Official and Judicial Work of Emanuel Carpenter, which was read by Mr. Magee. The same is printed in this issue.

This was followed by music, "Star Spangled Banner," sung by the entire assemblage.

The final paper of the occasion was then announced by the president. "The Legislative Record of Emanuel Carpenter" and was written and read by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and it is hereto attached and marked Exhibit "C." Then followed a discussion of the same.

The audience again sang, rendering "My Country 'Tis of Thee" in conclusion of the program proper. A short business meeting followed. The President called for a vote of thanks which was unanimously given expressing gratitude to the authorities and owners of the Church Building for allowing the Society the use of the same, for the meeting, to the writers of the

papers, and to Mr. Landis Evans for a large phonograph and a similar vote was passed thanking all those who took part in making success of the event.

The audience then adjourned to the premises of Mr. Benj. S. Rupp, a few hundred yards away, and the picnickers and their friends indulged in the picnic meal of the event. Improvised seats were quickly set up so that all were comfortably seated. Between 100 and 150 persons were present and a couple hours of festivity and social pleasure were thoroughly enjoyed by all present. During the festivities music was dispensed by Mr. Landis G. Evans on the fine phonograph contributed by him for the occasion.

A great deal of enthusiasm for the subject of local history was aroused by the event. Several persons expressed a willingness to contribute a paper on local historical subjects for the Society during the coming year. The wide branchings of the Carpenter family, brought out descendants and collaterals of Emanuel Carpenter by the scores, and from all sections of the country.

At the conclusion of the festival thanks were again unanimously extended to Mr. Benj. S. Rupp and his family for the generous privileges granted us in the use of his fine premises for the occasion.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the committee.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,
H. FRANK ESHLEMAN,
D. F. MAGEE, *Chairman*,
A. K. HOSTETTER,
L. B. HERR,

Committee.

EXHIBIT "A."

The Ancestors of the Zimmerman-Carpenter Families of Lancaster County.

BY ALBERT K. HOSTETTER.

No incident connected with the settlement of the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has aroused greater interest in the mind of the historian than the immigration of the German masses from the Fatherland to Penn's Province in the new world.

On account of the continued persecutions of the Pietists in Germany, the attention of such leaders as Kelpius, Köster, Falckner and others was seriously turned to Pennsylvania with the result that an expedition including them was sent to America who settled on the Wissahickon in 1694. In 1693 Daniel Falkner returned to Germany with very glowing reports of his visit to America. It was then that another expedition took place from the fatherland to this newly acquired home. Among this group we find the name of Heinrich Zimmerman, Jr., who was born September 7, 1673, of Swiss parentage, a native of the Canton of Berne in the district of Seftigen, the country thereabouts being known as the Zimmerwald (or in other words, the forest of Carpenters) from which this family is said to have acquired its name.

Heinrich is reputed to have been a very unruly boy who gave his parents and teachers a great deal of trouble. He was known as "Der Schwartz Heinrich" (Black Henry). After leaving school he entered the military service for several years, after which he took up the study of medicine, and later, became a practicing physician. About this time he heard of William Penn's newly discovered country in America and decided on emigration to this country, where he understood that money could be made easily, and where religious persecutions were unknown. His first place of settlement was at Germantown where he found a number of his native countrymen. In order to satisfy himself more fully as to the choice of a home, he made various exploring trips along the Chesapeake bay and up the Susquehanna to Harrisburg, however, he could not even then decide upon a permanent location for his home. In 1700 he returned to the home of his boyhood days, where he wooed and won the affections of Salome Rufener, a sweetheart of former years, which resulted in their marriage the following year. She was the widowed daughter of the Count de Fontenoy.

In 1706, with his wife, he returned to America, and established himself in the practice of medicine in Germantown, where he prospered and acquired considerable property, his financial standing and family increasing. Besides Emmanuel and Gabriel, who were born in Switzerland, the following named additional children were born to them in America, viz.: Salome, Christian,

Henry, Daniel, Mary and Jacob. In 1710 he acquired his first land in Lancaster county, being a tract of about 200 acres near Lampeter Square, and in 1712 his possessions aggregated about 3000 acres along the Pequea. Although he continued his practice at Germantown for several years more, at the same time he bought Redemptioners and proceeded to develop his newly acquired acreage, as rapidly as possible until a few years later when he moved his family to his Pequea settlement. Educational facilities were not then as far advanced in America as they were in Germany, consequently he sent his children to the Fatherland where Pastorius had established a college, and there they were taught in the German and English languages, which, in those days, was a very great accomplishment and which advantage proved, later, to be of great benefit to them. Heinrich being the most extensive land owner of the district, and having developed a large practice, became a very prominent figure in the community.

Another prominent settler along the Pequea at that time and a rival of Heinrich's, who was also a native of Switzerland was Hans Graff.

About 1726 when Heinrich's boys were nearing manhood, he concluded to buy more land.

The land eastward to Philadelphia had nearly all been taken up, but that lying north and westward had not been surveyed. Squatters were busy locating in these directions, and Heinrich decided to have a share of it also.

He went about 10 miles up the Conestoga where a small stream flows into that creek, where he found a beautiful valley, abounding with numerous springs. Here he began driving stakes, and making his reservations. It happened that Hans Graff was similarly engaged, in this vicinity and a question arose between them as to priority.

The little brook forked about a mile above its mouth into two equal parts. It was agreed that Heinrich should have all the land on the right hand fork, looking up stream, and Hans that on the left, and ever since one branch has been known as "Carpenter's Run" and the other as "Graff's Run." The forks are about one mile from the village now known as Talmage. By referring to Deed Book A. Volume 6, page 290, in the records of Philadelphia, we find reference to a "Ground rent" on this property, from which records we quote the following: "Paying, therefore, yearly, to the Proprietary, their heirs, assigns and successors at the town of Lancaster on or about March 1st every year from the date thereof, 1 silver shilling on each 100 Acres." In Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, vol. 7, page 152, we are told that the officers in charge of the Land Office had been requested by the Proprietaries to anglify the German names as much as possible in giving out patents. Accordingly, when Zimmerman applied for his patent and gave his name, the official in charge said, "That would be Carpenter in English," and the patent was thereupon issued in the latter name, and from that time on, many of the descendants have adopted the English name, while others have adhered to the original.

Emanuel and Gabriel had both now grown to manhood and had married girls from the Pequea settlement. Emanuel married Caroline Line and had built himself a log cabin near the mouth of Carpenter's Run where it empties into the Conestoga.

Emanuel and his wife were blessed with 5 children: (1) Catharine, (2) Barbara, (3) Elizabeth, (4) Jacob and (5) Emanuel.

1. Catharine Carpenter was born in 1736, was married to Jacob Yiser and after his death to Adam Reigert, who was the proprietor of two of Lancaster's most famous hostelries known as the "Black Bear" and "The Grape." It was in the former that Washington was entertained by our citizens in 1777.

Mr. Reigert later became Lient. Colonel of the 1st Battalion of the Lancaster County militia, after which he became a member of the Legislature. He had a son who also served as a member of that Body, and subsequently became Sheriff of our county.

Their descendants have figured quite prominently in the history of our county, one of whom was Emanuel Carpenter Reigert, the grand-father of Edward P. Brinton, Esq., a prominent attorney at our bar.

2. Barbara Carpenter was born in 1738 and was married to Jacob Ferree a descendant of one of the pioneer French Huguenot families which figured so prominently in the early settlement of our county. Barbara's children numbered three, Emanuel Ferree, Susanna, wife of James Boyd, Elizabeth, wife of John Gibbony.

Barbara died, after which Jacob married a second time, without issue. The descendants of the Gibbony family became prominent citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties.

3. Elizabeth Carpenter was born in 1740 and was married to Dr. George Michael Graff, a grandson of Hans Graff. They had two children, George and Eva Graff. George was captain of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion of what was known as "The Flying Camp" in the Revolution.

4. Jacob Carpenter was born 1741, was married to Maria Forney and after her death to Anna Maria Yundt.

He was a soldier in the Revolution. His children were Jacob Emanuel, Catharine, wife of Michael Van Kennar and Susanna, wife of Peter Ellmaker, from whom are descended the present day Ellmakers of our city.

5. Emanuel Carpenter, Jr., was born 1744, married Mary Smith, was a member of Captain Rowland's company of the 10th Battalion in 1775 and later became captain of the 7th company of same, after which he was appointed Judge of Common Pleas Court until 1798, when he emigrated to Ohio, where he again became Judge of the Court and was otherwise prominent. His descendants, which were quite numerous, also figured prominently in the various walks of life in that locality.

Gabriel, the second son of Heinrich, was born in 1704. He also became an extensive land owner in Earl township, was the owner of a mill and did considerable surveying. He, too, became prominent, but never took any interest in county or political affairs as did his brother, Emanuel. He built a house at the forks of Carpenter's and Graff's run. His children were J (1) Salome, born 1727, who married George Line, (2) Christian, born 1729, who married Susan Herr. In 1824 one of the descendants of this family built Carpenter Church, at which we are today assembled. (3) Daniel was born 1732, was married to Mary Herr, a sister of Christian's wife, both having been granddaughters of the pioneer Hans Herr. (4) Mary Carpenter, born

1733. (5) John Carpenter, born 1735, married Elizabeth Scherer. They had 3 sons, John, David and William, who married 3 daughters of Emanuel Carpenter, Jr. (6) Sarah Carpenter, born 1741, married Jno. Graybill. (7) Elizabeth Carpenter, born 1743, married Geo. Eckert. (8) Catharine Carpenter, born 1745, married Peter Eckert, who had 9 children, one of whom married John Wilson, who was the ancestor of Hon. J. P. McCaskey, of Lancaster. (9) Jacob Carpenter, born 1748, married Anna Maria Youndt and had a large family. After his death she married another Jacob Carpenter, a son of Emanuel.

Christian Carpenter, the third son of Heinrich, was born 1707, but appears to have left no record of any matrimonial venture. Although he became a land owner we know nothing more of his history.

Dr. Henry Carpenter, Heinrich's fourth son, was born 1714. He had 7 children.

1. Dr. John married his cousin, Mary Ferree, and lived in luxury at "Carpenter Hall," at Paradise, Lancaster County, where he developed an extensive botanical garden, which had been founded by his father, in which were many fine specimens of rare foreign plants which, here, for the first time were grown in this country. They had two children, Abraham and Mary. Dr. John's wife having died, he married Susan Hartman, from which marriage they had 2 daughters, Susan and Salome.

2. Dr. Henry Carpenter, Jr., married Catharine Carpenter, granddaughter of Gabriel and had a family of 8 children.

3. Barbara Carpenter married John Dehoff.

4. Susan Carpenter married Christopher Reigert, proprietor of the Fountain Inn hotel of Lancaster, where sessions of Court were held from 1751 to 1785. He was a brother to the above named Adam Reigert. After his death she married Col. Thomas Edwards, of Revolutionary fame, who at one time held the office of Sheriff of our county.

5. Mary Carpenter married John Smith.

6. Abraham Carpenter married Esther Hafer.

7. Salome Carpenter married John Offner.

8. Daniel Carpenter married Magdalena Forney, a sister of Henry's wife. He was known as the big man of the family, measuring 6 ft. 6 in. in height.

Abraham married Salome Smith and had two children, John and Susannah. John became a practicing physician. He built the handsome residence near Paradise, known as "Oak Hill," now owned and occupied by Chief Justice J. Hay Brown.

John married Massey Gibbons. Their daughter was the wife of Dr. Thomas H. Burrows, who figured prominently in the history of our county as the "Father of our Pennsylvania Free School System," also as the original editor of that well-known publication, "The Pennsylvania School Journal" and the author of numerous other educational works. He was a lawyer by profession, a member of the Legislature, and became a noted factor in political and educational life.

Susannah married William C. Frazer, of Delaware. They moved to Lancaster in 1813, where he was admitted to the Lancaster County Bar. They afterwards moved West and he was appointed Chief Justice of Wisconsin by

President Andrew Johnson. They had a son, Reah Frazer, who married Abiann Steele. They were the parents of Commodore Reah Frazer, pay director in the U. S. Navy for 43 years, and Miss Susan C. Frazer, of Lancaster, who has honored us with her presence at our celebration today.

Abraham's sister, Mary, married John Smith. They were the ancestors of the wife of Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, who served as Attorney General of Pennsylvania for two terms, also of H. M. North, Jr., of Columbia, who is President of the First Columbia National Bank and one of the leading attorneys of the Lancaster County Bar.

The youngest member of Heinrich's family, Jacob, was married to Elizabeth Herr, who lived only a few years, after which he married Susan Miller, who died about five years later, after which he married Magdalena Kendrick who survived him. Heinrich's children now all married and comfortably situated, he divided all of his property, about \$100,000, in 1747, and died soon thereafter.

His remains were buried in the graveyard on the old homestead, near Lampeter.

From the organization of our County in 1729, all through the eighteenth century the county records indicate that the Carpenter family was very prominent in public affairs, drawing deeds, wills, and other legal documents, settling estates of Decedents, etc.

Emanuel, the eldest of Heinrich's family, was the most prominent of that generation. He was nicknamed "Manny the law-giver." Immediately upon being naturalized, he was appointed constable and assessor for his township. From then on until he died in 1780 he was constantly in office, having in the meantime served as a member of the Provincial Assembly for sixteen years and from 1759 to 1780 as President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was by nature, an enthusiastic advocate of Liberty, and availed himself of every opportunity to further that cause, was ever watchful for the interests of his fellow-man, and enjoyed a very great influence in his community. He was an arbiter in all matters of dispute among his clients, and his decisions were always considered final, and never appealed from. Such was his standing in the community.

A great deal could be here said about his political and official career but since that will be enlarged upon in two other historical papers to be presented at this meeting, I will not go into details regarding these particulars.

Judge Emanuel Carpenter's mortal remains repose in the graveyard adjoining this (Carpenter's) church and his grave is marked by a tombstone which was erected by his grandson, Emanuel Carpenter Reigert, in 1827. The inscription on the stone reads as follows, to wit:—

"Here, entombed, lie the remains of Emanuel Carpenter, Esq., late presiding Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County. If true piety, benevolence and Christian Charity and unsullied reputation, and an entire devotion to the rights of man, at the most gloomy period of our National struggle, are commendable, the example of the deceased is worthy of imitation. He closed his useful and well spent life on April 1, 1780. And also of his wife, Catharine Carpenter, who died in February, 1785, in the eighty fourth year of her life. Filial affection and respect for ancestral worth induced the erection by their grandson, A. D. 1827."

The time allotted me for this paper will not permit me, on this occasion, to follow up the families of the descendants of these people any further, and when you stop to realize how large were the families I have reviewed, you can readily understand that there is enough history embodied in the subject to permit the writing of a much longer paper at some future time.

In so doing a great many distinguished people can be cited, and right here in this cemetery, a great many records can be procured, which would be very helpful, in such an effort.

EXHIBIT "B."

Emanuel Carpenter, the Law Giver.

BY D. F. MAGEE, ESQ.

In the wise direction of human events as ruled by Divine Providence during the career of this country as a nation, whenever there came a need and a call for men for special service, that same over-ruling power has ever found a man, ready equipped to fulfill the duties of the service required; this truth applies to every stage of our history, and was never more forcefully illustrated than in the life story of the subject of this day's theme—Emanuel Carpenter; "Judge" familiarly and affectionately called "Manny, the law giver."

It does not belong to my part of the story to tell of the rugged ancestry from which he sprang, Heinrich and Salome Zimmerman, and how from the blood of this worthy ancestry he inherited and absorbed all of that rugged daring, strong will and unbending devotion to liberty, fair play and justice to mankind which throbbled through his veins and impelled his every action.

Suffice for me to say here that as far as we can discover, considering the rugged battling ancestry, wonderfully developed by a comparatively good education to which Heinrich wisely devoted most of his childhood at the school in Germantown, afterwards drilled and trained in the hard school of work and experience in lines that naturally lead to the leadership of men, under Heinrich's vigilant direction, we shall find a very large part of those activities which paced him in the position of eminence in the public life of the community, which he attained.

Of course, we readily understand that the legal talent and learning which is required of the Judge at this day to decide law points and principles, and give opinions that will stand the test of appellate courts, was not required nor possessed by even the presiding Judge of that day. Yet as we look over the many books of record, see the accurate form of writs, judgments, sentences, and decisions "as the Court hath them recorded," we can by no means call them acts of an untrained man or lacking in learning or forms of law.

At that day the common law of England was the law of this and, and it is an axiom that common sense and a strong sense of justice are the main elements required to interpret and apply that law.

Be that it may we find that Judge Emanuel Carpenter as a Judge or Justice was a preeminent success, honored, trusted by the high officials who handled the offices of this county under the authority of the King of England and the proprietors and their officials at Philadelphia. Loved and respected by the people of this county and relied upon by the leaders of the people within the county and state, who found him both a just Judge and a staunch supporter of law and order, when he held a commission from the Georges of

England. Nevertheless, while holding that commission he was foremost among those who were contending against the oppressions and wrongs committed in the name of the Crown, and bent his every energy toward preparing his people for the battle for freedom and liberty of his country, which no doubt his wise vision clearly foresaw would come.

Thus we find, while presiding as a Judge he became on July 9, 1774, a member of the committee from this county to protest against treatment of the people of Boston and the closing of that Port by England after the tea episode; and we find him soon thereafter named as one of the active members and leaders on the Committee of Safety of Lancaster County.

In the same manner we find him holding Court as President Judge, issuing writs and entering judgments under the caption and by the authority of George III, Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., at the August session of 1777, and at the very next session of his court held on the first Monday of November of the same year, 1777, we find all captions, forms, writs, etc., have dropped the name and all mention of the King, the Crown and Sovereign, and issue only in the name "Pennsylvania."

See Docket of Court Quarter Sessions Lancaster County No. 3, August and November terms, 1777.

During his long service as Justice of the Peace and Judge from 1735 to 1780, he lived and made his home in Earl Township, on his farm deeded to him by his father, Heinrich, which the said Heinrich had patented from the Penns about 1726. This farm is at and along Carpenter's Run, where the said Run enters Conestoga Creek.

He and his brother, Gabriel, built their houses on adjoining tracts, about 1729 or 1730, when he was married. Their first houses were but log cabins. His brother Gabriel's farm was further up, Carpenter's Run, where Carpenter's Run and Groff's Run come together, near a large spring.

Emmanuel's farm originally contained 342 acres, but the homestead and site of the original log cabin and the stone house that succeeded it is now a farm of but 69 acres and 80 perches. The property lies to the southwest of Earlville or Talmage and is entered by a lane running westward from the center of this village. It is owned by Simon K. Zook, who lives on it with his wife and daughter and son-in-law. A complete chain of title for the same is recorded at Lancaster and briefly is as follows:

Patented by Heinrich Carpenter, 1733-A-6-239.

Deeded to Emmanuel Carpenter, Book E, page 239.

Willed to Emmanuel II, Sept. 5, 1779, Will Book D-1-80.

Sold to David Good April 24, 1800-H-3-371. ✓

David Good's Estate, March 17, 1810, Book 21-278.

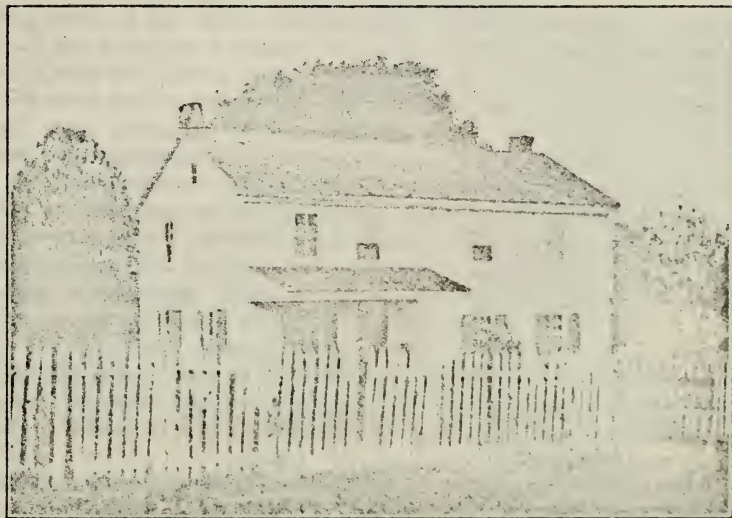
Deeded to Jacob S. Shirk and Cyrus Sheaffer, April 2, 1851 Q-7-375.

Deeded to John Heller, March 22, 1853, Book C-8-244.

Deeded to Simon D. Zook, April 2, 1860, Book H-8-264.

Simon D. Zook's heirs to Simon K. Zook, April 29, 1886, Book Q-12-71.

A very old stone house with a later-built frame end is standing occupied yet and is the last house occupied by the Judge and in it he died; but just North of this house are signs of another small stone house, the arch cellar of which still remains, and it is probably that this was the site of the Judge's first home after the log cabin was abandoned; but sure it is that here was his



This picture represents the house in which Judge Emanuel Carpenter lived on his farm the last forty-two years of his life and died in, in 1780: giving both front and rear view. The house as shown is about one third larger here than when Carpenter lived in it, the old portion being the right end. It has a wonderful old arched top cellar under this end. There is also shown in front of the rear view the remains of an old arched top cellar which is probably the cellar of his original house or log cabin, built in 1730 by him, and later used as a school house, the first in that section.

The farm is now owned by Simon K. Zook, is due west of the village of Earlville, and is reached by a lane running from said village.

home during his long life and service as Justice of the Peace, Judge and Representative in the Legislature.

The second house which Gabriel built to replace his log cabin is still standing on his homestead farm, which is entered by a long lane off of the Mechanicsburg State Road near the present residence of Benjamin E. Rupp. It is close to a magnificent big spring and close to the Forks of Carpenter's and Groff's Run, which are referred to in the first deed to this property. Two or more additions have been built to it of stone, but the portion built more than 165 years ago still remains as the center of the house, and this portion is of log originally, covered with weatherboard.

This property remained in the Carpenter family for about 160 years, the last Carpenter owning it being Miss Mary Carpenter, of Lancaster, a great-great-granddaughter of Gabriel Carpenter. It is now owned by Isaac Zimmerman, who occupies it with his family. The third very old house and site about which there is some controversy is the house now owned and occupied by Ezra Zook, located west of and adjoining the present graveyard, at Carpenter's Church, to which the buildings are quite close. Col. Carpenter, the historian of the family, states that this house was built by old Heinrich, the settler who moved there and died in this house. In that we think he is mistaken.

The house itself, as it now stands, is very large, built in an excellent manner of stone neatly pointed and in both the type and manner of construction bears evidence from top to bottom of its antiquity.

The walls of the cellar are exceedingly thick and strong, supporting the floors of the house by a number of stone partitions and heavy foundations. Within a very few years, in fact only last year, there remained an immense fireplace some twelve feet across, built into the center partition of first floor; and all wood parts are of fine workmanship. But all of these things go to show that the house was entirely too big, fine and expensive to have been built by old Heinrich in his last years when his family was all gone out from his roof, and he was nearing the grave. The writer believes that it was built about in 1769 by old Heinrich's son, Henry, who like himself was a doctor, was a comparatively rich man then and had a family of beautiful daughters, according to the story. There is in one corner of it a small room with door opening out to, the porch said to have been a doctor's office.

In the Recorder's office we find a complete chain of titles to it, starting with the big patent deed in old Hienrich, then to his son Henry when it was a tract of 121 acres, then from Henry II to his son Henry the third, who was likewise a doctor by will in 1772 and the graveyard was sold off of it before that date.

It then passed through John Graybill, 1835, Lewis Diller 1846, Abram Lefevre 1847, John K. Horst 1873, Christia Frankhouser, Rudy Frankhouser his son, George F. Bard and Bards estate, to Ezra B. Zook in 1915, Book D. 22-555. Since 1846 it has had but 59 acres 80 perches in it.

The very earliest official appointment of which we find record was given to Emmanuel Carpenter at the first Court held for Lancaster County at Postlethwaite May 10, 1729, with Justice John Wright presiding, when the name of Emmanuel Carpenter was among the 12 Constables appointed by the Court, he being named for Cocalico Township.

No. 1 Record Book of Quarter Sessions Court of Lancaster County, page 4.

In 1735 we find of record his first appointment and commission of Justice of the peace in Lancaster County, and it is interesting to read in detail the first official act performed by him, of which we find record, when he performed a marriage ceremony, uniting in wedlock his own sister, Mary Carpenter, to Daniel Fierie (Ferree), Jr., which marriage certified in full was as follows, together with the names of the witnesses appended thereto:

"WHEREAS Daniel Fierie of the County of Lancaster and Province of Pennsylvania, yeoman, and Mary Carpenter, daughter of Henry Carpenter of the County and province aforesaid, spinster, having made due publication of their intention of marriage as the law directs; These are therefore certified, all to whom it may concern, that on the first day of May, A.D. 1739, before me, Emmanuel Carpenter, one of his majesties Justice of the Peace, of the said county, they, the said Daniel Fierie and Mary Carpenter, appeared in a public and solemn assembly, for the purpose appointed and met together at the dwelling house of the aforesaid Henry Carpenter, when he the said Daniel Fierie did openly declare that he took the said Mary Carpenter to be his wife, promising to be unto her a loving and faithful husband till death should separate them; and the said Mary Carpenter, then and there in the assembly did in like manner openly declare that she took the said Daniel Fierie to be her husband, promising to be unto him a loving, faithful and obedient wife till death should separate them, and for a further confirmation thereof both the said parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably put their hands, she after the custom of marriage assuming the surname of her husband, and whose names are hereunto subscribed being witnesses present at the solemnization thereof the year and day first above written.

(Signed)

"Daniel Carpenter, ✓
 Daniel Fierie,
 Mary Fierie,
 Henry Fierie,
 Henry Harris,
 Elizabeth Kemp,
 Paulos Peter Affel,
 Henry Carpenter, ✓
 Salome Carpenter. ✓
 Lawrence Hayne,
 Daniel Lefever,
 ✓ Heinrich Zimmerman,
 William Buffington,
 Daniel Zimmerman,
 Hans Hause,
 Gabriel Zimmerman, ✓
 Jacob Carpenter,
 Theopolis Hartman,
 Christian Zimmerman,
 Hans Hartman,
 Isaac Fierie,
 ✓ Peter Fierie,

Joanna Conrad Kaempf
 Isaac Lefever
 Daniel Harman ✓
 Joannes Volkecummer
 George Philip Dollinger
 Christian Herman
 Maris Herman
 Abram Fierie
 Philip Lefever
 Hester Lefever
 Samuel Lefever
 Susan Zimmerman
 Jacob Fierie
 Solomon Harman
 Leah Fierie
 Rachel Fierie
 Isaac Fierie
 Mary Hans
 Jonas Le Rone Fierie." ¹

¹ History of Carpenter family by Seymour D. Carpenter.

In October, 1730, Emmanuel Carpenter was elected as one of the assessors for the county, the assessors at that time being Joshua Lower, of Hempfield, Emmanuel Carpenter, of Coealico, Walter Denny, John Caldwell, Gabriel Davis, of Earl, and Thomas Wilkinson, of Donegal.

There are a number of commissions on record in the Recorder's office at Lancaster issued to Emmanuel Carpenter, but his earliest commission as a Magistrate or Justice is not there recorded. Those recorded are as follows:

January 2, 1761, Record F-233, Supersedeas as Judge by George III.

January 12, 1761, Record F-239, Re-appointment by George III as Judge.

October 18, 1762, Record G-407, Appointment as Magistrate.

April 14, 1764, Record L-258, Appointment as Magistrate.

Sept. 18, 1770, Record O-296, Special Commission to a Court for the Trial of Negroes only.

March 31, 1777, Record Q-505, First Commission from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as presiding Judge.

His commission as President Judge of the Courts of Lancaster County were issued to him by George II, King of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., and was dated November 1, 1759, and recorded March 2, 1760, in Deed Book D-536, and reads as follows:

"S. S. Pennsylvania. To wit: George II by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, defender of the faith, etc. to all these present shall come: GREETING: Know ye that we have constituted and chosen our faithful Emmanuel Carpenter, gentleman, presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Lancaster, to hold the same for so long a time as he shall well behave himself therein.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness: William Denny, Esq. by virtue of a commission from Thomas Penn, Esq., true and absolute proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania, etc."

However, there seems to be an anomaly in the date and date of recording, as we shall see hereafter, for we find in the Book 3 of the Record of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County these facts:

The first Court at which he presided was the February Quarter Sessions held in the Court House at Lancaster on February 7, 1758, and the following minute is made in the docket of said Court on that date:

"The Court being opened a new commission of the peace was presented and read and then the Court adjourned until Wednesday, the 8th, at 10 A.M."

And when Court opened on said Wednesday, February 8, 1758, Judge Carpenter is noted as presiding.

The prior Judge who had presided at the last Session of the Court, being November 2, of 1757, was Thomas Edwards, Esq. Docket 1 of the Court of Quarter Sessions, page —.

This may have been brought about by the official delays as well as the slow methods of communication, between the heads of Government in the province and the heads of the Royal Governments across the seas.

When Court opened on February 8, 1758, Sheriff Joseph Pugh, Esq., returned the venire with the panel thereto annexed, and the following persons

were sworn or affirmed as the grand inquest, this being the first to sit under Judge Emmanuel Carpenter, to wit:

Isaac Whiteside, Foreman,
Casper Shaffner,
Thomas Thornberger,
Philip Lanhear,
George Reynolds,
John Hart,
Nicholas Job,
Henry Mason,

John Neal,
John MacBride,
Abraham De Huff,
Conrad Young,
Frederick Stone,
George Swope,
Lodwick Byerly,
George Stricker.

The first case tried was the King versus Peter Myers. He pleaded guilty to an assault, was adjudged to pay a fine of 6 pence to the Governor and costs, and stand committed till it was complied with. The first Jury Trial was a felony. Larceny. The following were called as jurymen: Chas. Vance. John Evans, John Force, James Evans, Francis Morgan, Abraham Nelson, George Bruah, George Diffenderfer, John Evans, Theopolis Hartman, John Evans (three John Evans).

He was found guilty and was sentenced to receive 12 lashes at the public whipping post on Friday, next, between the hours of 9 and 12. pay a fine of 8 pounds, make restitution of goods, pay costs and stand committed until the sentence was complied with.

There were eight cases heard, but only one jury trial; balance were submitted to the Judge of the Court, no attorneys apparently being employed. The Judge usually imposed a fine of from 6 pence to 15 shillings.

There were 13 persons who had been summoned to jury duty and failed to attend. Each was fined 10 shillings. Several petitions for public roads were presented and on return of a petition favorably reported. Three Tavern Licenses were recommended and two licenses to sell beer and cider.

May Sessions were much shorter. August Sessions about the same as February and the November Sessions about the same as May in the amount of business done.

Dockets 1, 2, 3 and 4, in Quarter Sessions office, show that he was continuously president Judge from February 7, 1758, to November Sessions of 1779, which was the last Court at which he sat or presided, or just about twenty-two years. At the February Sessions of 1780 Justice Michael Hubley presided and as Emmanuel Carpenter died in 1780 he presumably held his position until the date of his death, when he was seventy-eight years of age, and had continuously held County Offices, beginning as an assessor and constable, supervisor, poor director, justice of the peace and President Judge, and delegate or representative in the State Legislature for fifty-one years.

On January 2, 1761, Deed Book F-233, his commission as President Judge, as well as that of all his six associates were superseded and annulled by King George III, who had just ascended the throne of England. And on January 13, 1761, or two weeks thereafter, new commissions were issued to Judge Carpenter as President, and to most of the others as associates, so that evidently this was done in order that all should hold their commissions from the then reigning King of England.

It is worthy of note that on September 18, 1770, a special commission

as Judge was issued to him and Isaac Saunders, one of the Associate Judges, constituting a special court to try all cases relating to or effecting negroes, both slaves and free, showing how sharply the color line was drawn at that date. Record Book O, page 296.

Under date of March 31, 1777, Record Q. page 505, Judge Carpenter had a commission issued to him to supersede his prior commission from George III. This commission read:

"Under and by authority of the Freeman of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, The Supreme Executive Council of said Commonwealth, etc., etc., issue their commission Emmanuel Carpenter and Associates, etc. Also you or any three of you as Justices of Assizes, Justice of Oyer & Terminor and Jaol Delivery to try at certain times and Sessions misdemeanors, felonies, etc., etc., and also as Justices of Court of Common Pleas to hold to bail, etc.

"Given under the great seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(Signed) "THOMAS WHARTON, *President*, F. P. MATLACK, *Secretary*."

This was the commission in effect at the time of his death.

These early dockets in both the Quarter Sessions Court and in the Prothonotary's office show that during the greater part of Judge Carpenter's term as President Judge, there were but six or seven lawyers apparently of record, to do all the business that required the attention of the lawyer in both Courts, although in very many cases apparently there were no lawyers engaged. These attorneys though few in number were men of note and ability. In number of cases engaged George Ross easily lead all the rest in all Courts and in Common Pleas he apparently represented as many clients as all the others together. Yeates, Atlee, Shippen, Porter and Morris were the other attorneys whose names appear, with only an occasional name of an unknown attorney, among which there occasionally appeared the Attorney General or an attorney representing the State of Pennsylvania.

During all of this period the number of cases docketed ran very high, considering the population of the County, but in most cases they were of small importance and were quickly disposed of in both Quarter Sessions Courts and the Courts of Common Pleas. The cases docketed in the Common Pleas Court averaged about 1200 a year, but 9/10 of them were simply brought for the collection of debts and in results amounted to little more than confessions of judgment, as they were not disputed, and no defenses were offered. In those days the law allowed imprisonment for debt and in many cases it was imposed.

In Criminal Courts about 9/10 of the cases were assault and battery and were heard by the Judge without a jury and usually without an attorney. Felonies which were few in number, being principally larcenies with an occasional case of arson and murder, required juries. The penalty for larceny was usually whipping on the bare back with from 10 to 25 lashes, and women were often whipped.

A very large part of the business of the Court was taken up with work in appointing road viewers and passing upon their reports. These were naturally great in number in that formative period of a new country, and some of the roads laid out during Carpenter's term were highways of great importance and remain so today.

The granting of tavern licenses was another big item of business and they ran into the hundreds in a year. They were not all granted at one Session. The big Sessions for this business seemed to be in August. Judge Carpenter missed but very few sessions of the court, his name almost invariably appearing as present and presiding. He was President Judge for twenty-three years.

Judge Emanuel Carpenter died in April, 1780, leaving a Will under date of September 5, 1779, proven May 8, 1780, and recorded in Will Book D-1, page 8.

At his death he held in one tract of land at the mouth of Carpenter's Run on the east side of the Conestoga four hundred and forty-five acres of land and allowances: and this he had divided into two farms on one of which he lived with his wife, Catherine, in and at the site of his first home together with his son Emanuel II, and his family, but each family living in separate houses, the judge and his wife occupying the smaller and older house. The other farm and portion of his original tract was farther down the Conestoga was built upon and occupied by his other son Jacob Carpenter and his family. He gave to Jacob this farm on which he, Jacob, was living, containing 221 acres, subject to the payment of £600 to his daughter, Catherine Reigert, wife of Adam Reigart, with interest during her lifetime to his widow, Catherine, payment of principal to be made when his widow died.

To his son Emanuel II he gave the homestead of 221 acres subject to the payment of £600 to his daughter, Elizabeth Graf, wife of John Graf, with interest during her life to his widow Catherine during her life. Also reserving from this farm the right to his widow to live in the house in which they then resided, with right to bread, butter, milk, meat and garden for her and her maid during her life.

From his personal estate he bequeathed to his granddaughter, Elizabeth Gibbanee, wife of John Gibbanee, the sum of £800, to Adam Reigart his son-in-law the sum of £50, and all the rest, residue and remainder to his wife Catherine to do with as she wished. He appointed his wife and son-in-law, Adam Reigart, executors.

With this I shall close this paper. which it was only intended should cover the magisterial, judicial and various official activities of this early pioneer and active patriot who so early in our country's history took his place among the leaders of men and the builders of our government and uplift of our County from a wilderness of savages and too often the home of lawless men. We may well feel proud and the people of this community should especially take pride in the fact that this particular community where many of the direct descendants of those early pioneers still remain has furnished to their country one who spent his long life in their midst at his home and yet succeeded in earning the love, esteem and full confidence of the leaders of the nation in the days that he lived in their midst.

The Legislative Career of Emanuel Carpenter.

II. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ.

While Harris in his biographical history, states that Emanuel Carpenter began his services in the Assembly in 1755 the records (Vol. 4, "Votes of Assembly," 625, which "Votes" we shall simply designate herein by the capital letter "V" in our citation of references) show that he first appeared in 1756. He had a long and useful career in that body as an Assemblyman representing Lancaster County. Some of his prominent associates in 1756 were Isaac Norris, Daniel Roberdeau, Jos. Galloway, Benj. Franklin, Jos. Gibbons, George Ashbridge and others. He served continually till the beginning of 1772, his last Assembly being that convened October 14, 1771. His career therefore extended over sixteen years. The scope of his activities was so varied and he took part in so many legislative acts and services during his incumbency that a satisfactory estimate of his public service can only be ascertained by classifying it under its proper heads.

We may, therefore, discuss this career under his labors in behalf of: (1) The Revenues, Finances and Fiscal Affairs of Pennsylvania. (2) The People's Rights and Privileges, (3) The General Provincial Affairs, and the Drafting of Laws, and (4) Our Common American Liberties.

I. THE REVENUES, FINANCES AND FISCAL AFFAIRS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

When we turn to Carpenter's part in this domain of his services, we find that he took a prominent part in several distinct departments of the fiscal affairs of our Province:—(a) The Raising of Taxes, (b) Appropriation of Moneys for the King's (Public) Uses, (c) Revenue Tariff and Protection of Trade, (d) Issuing of Money and Building Up Finances.

(a) *Raising of Taxes.*—In 1756 he was appointed on a committee to procure the tax duplicates of all the counties of Pennsylvania, and to apportion, to each county, its share of the general tax, according to population and wealth (4V,670). In this duty, he encountered a fight with the Philadelphia members over a proper distribution of the burdens of taxation.

This subject, of apportionment of taxes among the counties was continually before the Assembly. The first comprehensive report on the subject was made in 1760 by Carpenter and others who had it in charge (5 V, 118, 121, etc.). His report sets forth the acres of land in each county, the number of taxables, the rate and amount of tax assessed. The report is interesting. Lancaster County stands first in area (436,346 acres), first in taxables ex-

cept Philadelphia Co. (having 5,635 against Philadelphia's 5,684) and highest in tax levied except Philadelphia County (6198 pounds against the latter's 6510 pounds). Lancaster County's rate was 1 pound 2 shillings, per hundred, Chester's, the same; Philadelphia County 1 pound 3 shillings; Philadelphia City 2 pounds and 5 shillings. The City of Philadelphia had 2634 taxables.

Page 121, of the same volume, appears Carpenter's committee's audit of the finances of the Province and of the expenditures of the last 100,000 pounds appropriation, except the 2000 pounds still in hand, to build the Barracks in Lancaster.

In January, 1764 (5V, 301), Carpenter and others were appointed on a committee to investigate and report a complete plan for equitable taxation in Pennsylvania; and in order to do so, to divide the real and personal estate of the Province into as many classes as necessary, and to fix rates of taxation and values on each of the said classes. In order to secure data to perfect this scheme of taxation the Assembly resolved that printed lists of all ratable property be left at every man's dwelling with blanks to be filled in and signed by them; and every person not giving a just and full account shall be subject to a penalty four fold the amount of all property he conceals. Here we recognize the original of the present method of ascertaining money and other subjects, taxable for state purposes. We are required to fill up and affirm to, similar lists today, for the assessors.

Carpenter and his committee divided property into 23 classes; among them marsh meadows, cultivated land, uncultivated lands, houses and lots, improved grass lots, near cities, ground rents, quit rents, forge and furnace lands, grist, oil and saw mills, trades, professions and occupations (upon the profits thereof), annual salaries, ferries, horses, cattle, sheep, bought white servants, negro or mulatto slaves, single men, and several other classes.

This was a natural result, arising from the great laxity of taxation in early times, when outlying districts often escaped taxation entirely. Philadelphia complained very greatly against her excessive rate of taxation to make up for those who escaped. This searching scheme was designed to end the escape from taxation and to equalize, properly, the tax burdens of Pennsylvania. It is interesting to notice an "income tax" among the heads above mentioned.

(b) *Appropriation of Money For Public Uses.*—In this domain of his activities we find Emanuel Carpenter also playing an important part in Pennsylvania's Government.

In 1756 he was on a Committee with Benjamin Franklin and others to raise 100,000 pounds for the King's use. A large part of these moneys "for the King's use" was consumed for the protection of the Province and for our own development as a "King's Province." So long as we raised it ourselves, we had no objections to spending large sums of it to pay for the expenses of English troops sent here to help us in the French and Indian Wars, etc. But we rebelled when later, England determined that she could impose taxes on us, even for the purpose of our own protection. In 1758 Carpenter was again a ranking member to amend the King's Supply bill. In 1759 and in 1760 and in 1764, he was on similar committees to raise sums of 100,000 pounds for our public protection (5V, 55-107 and 343).

(c) *Revenue Tariffs and Protection to Trade.*—In 1758 we find Carpenter on an interesting and important committee (4V, 793). His committee were instructed to frame a law imposing a duty on tonnage, and an impost on wine, rum, sugar, and an excise on tea, for the purpose of the support of the province and the protection of trade. This was done and in it we find Pennsylvania's first step in legislation against other nations and against other colonies for her own welfare. All the Colonies did the same; and this was laid down generally, as the policy, by each Colony, of collecting part of the expense of its Government, from other Colonies. The Supreme Court of the United States under the Constitution, had a hard task on hand to break up this system, after the Constitution of our country forbade states, any longer, living and governing themselves at the expense of sister states. We are here clearly informed that the "protective tariff" for the "protection of trade" is very old and that it did not begin with us, in the nineteenth century, as may be supposed.

(d) *Money and Finances.*—Emanuel Carpenter appeared constantly on committees and in individual capacities to organize and develop Pennsylvania's currency and credit system. In 1750 (5V, 55) he was appointed with Galloway, Masters, Watson, Ashbridge and others, to draw an act for emitting bills of credit, or paper money for the Province. In 1760 he was on a committee to settle the treasurer's account (Do., 118), and the same year was on a committee to audit the Provincial Commissioners' disbursements of the 100,000 pounds last raised for the King's use (Do., 121). In 1761, to him and others, was committed the whole subject of the taxes due to and the revenues claimed by, the Penn family, growing out of their ownership of land, etc., which was fast becoming a sore grievance to the people (Do., 145 and 156). At the last page mentioned appears his report, that Penn's family were not receiving, in fact, all the taxes they are entitled to.

In 1767 (5V, 557) Carpenter, Pennock and others were on a committee to provide a means to recover moneys outstanding and due to the Province on mortgages taken by the Trustees of the loan office. The Province, early, issued paper money for its needs, by taking mortgages from persons who desired to borrow, providing that the borrower pay back interest and one twelfth of the principal each year till paid off; and it issued to mortgagors, certain paper money or certificates which passed as money, the same as our silver certificates, etc., do, at this day. But borrowers, after making the loans, were very slow in repaying the same.

The foregoing sufficiently shows the scope of Emanuel Carpenter's services in the Revenue, Financial and Fiscal Affairs of our Province.

II. THE PEOPLES' RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

Emanuel Carpenter seems to have been especially fitted for the task of planning the proper division of the powers of Government—of securing the people in their just rights under their Government—of preventing rulers from misusing their power, and generally, for the task of administering the activities of government.

His labors in this department, evidence themselves in at least three di-

rections: (a) Executive and Legislative Division of Power, (b) Equality of Representation in Assembly, (c) Fundamental Rights of the People.

(a) *Executive and Legislative Division of Power.*—The main episode in Carpenter's legislative career which called upon him, as a constructive statesman in Constitutional matters, was the William Moore affair. Moore was a justice of the peace and a Judge of the Courts of Chester County. In 1755 he drew a petition signed by 35 people urging the Assembly to provide a militia to protect the people from Indian outrages, or to resign their seats (7 Col. Rc., 765). The Assembly were enraged at this "affront" as they were the "majesty of the people in representative capacity;" and they had petitions presented to their own body, charging Moore with extortion, embezzlement, and instigating groundless suits and litigation for the purpose of fees; and, in 1757, summoned him to appear before the then Assembly and meet affidavits of his accusers. He appeared and denied their jurisdiction (Do., 741-767). They also determined that the petition drawn by Moore and signed by him with the other signers entitled "The Humble Petition and address of Wm. Moore et al. of Chester County" was a scandalous and libellous attack on the Assembly, accusing them of neglect of duty, etc. In January, 1758 (4V, 768), they appointed Carpenter and others a committee to draw up the resolves of the house on the subject. Carpenter's committee reported: That to make any address reflecting on the proceedings of the Assembly or on any member relating to his service is a high violation of the rights and privileges of the representatives of the people—that the "Humble Address," etc., is false and scandalous, virulent and seditious and a libel on the last Assembly charging them with partiality, corruption, oppression and persecution and it tends to create discontent between the two branches of government and animosities, riots and disorders among the people—that to assert directly or indirectly—that an assembly of the province, has no right or power to hear petitions, examine and redress grievances and complaints of the people against public offices or in any other case, tends to encourage wicked men in oppressing and distressing the community and the rights of the representatives of the people; and is subversive of the fundamental powers of the Constitution. (This they asserted because Moore denied their jurisdiction to try him on extortion and misbehavior in office and insisted that the Governor who commissioned him had the right to revoke his commission and that the Courts had the right to try him for alleged embezzlement; but that the Assembly had no power to try him. The Assembly contended that they had the right to impeach him.)

Carpenter's committee therefore resolved that, Moore confessing he wrote the "Humble Address" and libel and delivered it to David Hall the printer to publish, he is guilty, and that he be delivered to Philadelphia Jail and remain till he retracts—that the libellous address be burned by the common hang man. The Assembly approved and adopted the report and called Moore before them. He refused to retract and the Assembly made out a warrant to commit him and ordered that the Keeper of the jail do not obey any writ of habeas corpus.

The Assembly then tried him in his absence, on affidavits of his accusers and published the proceedings in the Pennsylvania Gazette and sent an ad-

to publish, he is guilty, and that he be delivered to Philadelphia Jail and before the Assembly jailed him. Moore complained to the Governor and called the Assembly fools. The Governor called his Council together and sent word to Moore to appear with his witnesses and be tried. Some members of Assembly appeared and protested that the Governor had no jurisdiction except on the Assembly's impeachment and that the members of his Council had no part in the proceeding at all. He ignored the Assembly; and then the Assembly, to prevent the Governor trying Moore, passed the resolve above mentioned and jailed Moore. Moore sent a message to the Governor from Jail (7 C. R., 776-7). The Governor protested to the Assembly (Do., 779). The Assembly replied that the Governor and Council had no power to try Moore and that he must remain in Jail (Do., 779-80). They accused the Governor of setting up a new form of judicature in Pennsylvania and declared that the Governor cannot act except on their impeachment, similar to the method of Parliament, etc. (Do., 782). The Governor denied this (8 C. R., 1). The Assembly retorted (Do. 4) and the Governor countered (8 Do., 11). The Governor and his Council then tried Moore and found him not guilty (8 Do., 161).

The Assembly held that as the Charter or Constitution gave them the right to choose a speaker, pass laws and "*redress grievances*" that they had exclusive power to redress the grievances of those who accused Moore and also had power to protect their own dignity against his contempt. The Governor said he is the "King's representative" and they are the "*people's representatives*" and they are both parts of the legislature; that Moore was one of his Majesty's—the King's—justices appointed by him, the Governor, as King's representative and that he alone had jurisdiction over him. The Assembly appointed Carpenter, Wright, Galloway, Gibbons, Ashbridge et al. a committee to answer the Governor (5V, 773). They reported they are surprised the Governor does not know why they accused him of setting up a new judicature—that the Governor intended to give Moore a chance of making his defense for a high misdemeanor against Assembly—that if Assembly had not imprisoned him the Governor would have succeeded—that when a person in a judicial capacity breaks over the law he may "rove in the field of oppression" and can never be stopped,—that they demand the Governor remove Moore—that they have undoubted right to impeach—that the power to redress grievances in the Commons (and in Assembly) is one of the most essentials checks in the Constitution—that "a sheriff may be corrupted, a jury packed, a court who hold their commission during pleasure may be influenced; but it is unnatural to presume that the representative body of the people should be partial, corrupt or do injustice."

Moore was finally released on habeas corpus, and the acquittal before the Governor was the end of the matter and the Assembly was defeated.

The temper of the Assembly is further shown by its trial of Wm. Smith for publishing Moore's petition or libel. Ross appeared before Assembly and defended, contending:—

1. The House has no authority to take up any person for libelling a former Assembly.

2. That the paper is no libel.

3. That Smith is not an abettor of the libel, if it be one.

The Assembly said Smith could be heard only on the last matter; that they were the sole judges of the first two points and their authority and decision could not be questioned. They then sent Smith and his counsel outside, and proceeded to try Smith and then sent for them and said Smith is guilty, until he makes "Amends" (Do., 778). He refused; and (Do., 781) he was held guilty. Ross asked for the privilege of appeal to the King. The Assembly said no appeal lay; but if Smith yields he may go. Smith said he did nothing he was sorry for and striking his hand on his breast said no punishment they could inflict would be so terrible to him as to allow his tongue to give his heart the lie.

Many people present applauded, hissed, clapped their hands and stamped their feet and a score or more of them were at once arrested by the Assembly (Do., 781). Smith was sent to jail and from there asked the Assembly to certify their action so he may appeal to the Crown (Do., 784). The Assembly decided this was a further insult and ignored it. On April 25, 1758, both Moore and Smith were released on habeas corpus. The matter was closed. In all the steps of these proceedings, Emanuel Carpenter took part.

(b) *Equal Representation For the Back Counties.*—In 1764 Carpenter was appointed on a committee to investigate the complaints of the "back counties" that they were not equally represented in Assembly. These petitions came from Lancaster, York and Northampton Counties and in part grew out of the Conestoga Indian Murder. They were presented May 24, 1764. The complaint was that as these counties did not have the number of Assemblymen their population entitled them to, their county delegations could not overcome the Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester County members who were Quakers and were opposed to proper protection against Indian outrages. The want of such protective laws and militia caused the back inhabitants to protect themselves and the outrageous Conestoga Indian Murder was the climax. Paxton Township and Smith and Gibson (Paxton Boys) filed similar petitions. Carpenter, Franklin and others were appointed to take up the matter, and to consider all petitions. The Committee reported (5V, 359) on September 20, 1764, that the people of said Counties are not properly represented and also that it is a hardship to compel them to attend trial before the Supreme Court at Philadelphia and that those judges ought to go on circuit. It is to be noted here that while Chester County had 8 Assemblymen, Lancaster with a greater population still had only four. York also fared badly.

(c) *Bill Of Right—Trial in Proper County.*—Owing to the great fear in Lancaster County of the Paxton Boys, and the sympathies locally for the unprotected state of the inhabitants in the neighboring region of Paxton, there could scarcely be any Conviction or even trial of those who killed the Indians here. In fact, there never was any trial. It was now proposed in Assembly to provide that they be tried in Philadelphia.

In February, 1764 (5V, 319), the Assembly appointed Carpenter, Galoway, Franklin and others on a Committee to report on the further intentions of the Paxton boys. This committee promised a thorough investigation; but it never did much.

Carpenter was appointed about the same time on a committee to create a proper militia to protect the people.

Carpenter's committee reported that to provide for trial in Philadelphia for a crime already committed in Lancaster County would be both an *ex post facto* law and a law providing for an unconstitutional place of trial, where the animosity against Smith and Gibson and other Paxton boys would be worse than the sympathy for them in Lancaster County.

III. GENERAL PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.

Emanuel Carpenter's connection with the general provincial affairs of Pennsylvania also covered several departments or lines: (a) The Judiciary, (b) Care of the Poor, (c) Indian Trade, (d) Liquor Trade, (e) Slave Trade, (f) Internal Trade and Navigation, (g) Protecting and Policing the Public, (h) Securing Governor's Approval of Laws, (i) Committee to Report Assemblages of House, (j) Draughtsman of Laws.

(a) *The Judiciary*.—Carpenter was on the Committee, with Franklin, Allen and others, in 1763, to prepare a law to regulate the Courts (5V, 238). On a committee in 1767 to provide a law to require the Justices of the Supreme Court to ride on circuits throughout the Province to bring justice to every man's door (5V, 506). This proposed act was opposed by the Governor who wanted it to be temporary only (Do., 521).

Carpenter's committee replied that this act should be a permanent law as all statutes should be, where the administration of justice is concerned. "Justice is the natural right of every man and in our mother Country, is confirmed to the subject on principles the most permanent and durable; and indeed the Government must be extremely defective where it is either temporary, precarious or dependant on the will and pleasure of either branch of the legislature, and should it happen that this Province (as has happened more than once) should be governed by a president of Council who is not vested with the power of legislation, and this law should expire, the people must suffer the mischiefs they now experience without a possible remedy." This message Carpenter and Blackburn were asked to take to the Governor and to convince him of the necessity of approving the new law as a permanent law (Do., 521).

In 1770 Carpenter was again appointed on a committee to amend the procedure of the Supreme Court, the general Quarter Sessions and Jail Delivery Courts. Franklin was with him on the Committee (6V, 215).

(b) *Care of the Poor*.—Emanuel Carpenter devoted much thought and attention toward systematic care of the poor. He was Overseer of the Poor in his own county several times.

In the Assembly he was appointed on a Committee in 1763 to reduce all the Acts for care of the Poor to a code (5V, 238), and in 1765 he was appointed on a committee to examine the laws for Care of the Poor and to suggest additions and improvements in the system (Do., 385). In 1768 he was appointed on a committee to investigate the Complaint of Southwark concerning Care of the Poor of that district (6V, 48). Finally in 1769 he was appointed on the committee of visitors of the House of Employment of Philadelphia (Do., 130). He made a report on the conditions there which resulted in destroying some of the abuses which had crept into the system (Do., 131-300).

(c) *Indian Trade*.—Briefly Carpenter's labors to regulate and protect trade with the Indians consisted of his part in drawing the first comprehensive law to regulate Indian affairs in 1758; his assistance in committee, in drawing a law to prevent the frontier men of Berks County, encroaching on Indian lands in 1760 and especially to prevent hunting deer there (5V, 110); his appointment to investigate and report on the Indian murders in 1763 on Middle Creek (6V, 110); and his labors in the convention held by several colonies in joint session, for the purpose of establishing a uniform system on Indian matters and Indian trade generally throughout America in 1770 (6V, 226).

(d) *The Liquor Trade*.—The only attention which Carpenter gave to the early liquor trade was what he did pursuant to his Appointment in 1762 on a committee to examine the liquor licenses, the number granted in the Province and the distance between liquor selling places in the Province (5V, 194). The committee of which he was a member was a large one and consisted of one or more members from each county. The "state of circumstances of the keepers of public houses" and a full state of the condition of the business and its obedience to law—were to be inquired into.

(e) *The Slave Trade*.—In 1761 it became necessary to pass laws, more carefully to restrict and suppress the slave trade in the Province. Emanuel Carpenter and others were appointed on a committee to report a bill to prevent and repress importing negro slaves into Pennsylvania. The committee made report (Do., 151) but the only result of their action was a law putting a heavy tax on importation of slaves.

(b) *Internal Trade and Navigation*.—An important subject came up in 1763. Wood had become very scarce and costly and there was none within a distance of 12 miles of Lancaster to be had and hauling added very heavy cost to the same. The largest forest tracts were in the upper Conestoga Valley. The people demanded that the navigation be opened on Conestoga and Pequea up to the hills toward their sources so that wood could be floated, boated and rafted down to the Borough of Lancaster. A petition was presented by Lancaster people setting forth that the Conestoga Creek runs through the county and if it were not for the dams of Michael Garber, Sebastian Graff, and Hans Christy, it would be navigable to Susquehanna, a distance of 30 miles with a width at medium of 250 feet and that there were no flats or shoals in that distance; that dams and fish baskets destroy its value; that cord wood in Lancaster because of long carriage is 10 shillings for oak and 15 shillings for hickory and price is increasing as land is cleared and if it were not for the dams, the proprietors of large wood lands 14 or 15 miles northeast of Lancaster could deliver wood by water on a good landing only a mile from the Center of the town; that before the dams were built great lots of fresh fish, shad, rock and salmon were produced; that there are 10 good grist mills within 5 miles of the borough, without those above mentioned. The petition prayed for removal of the dams.

Then a petition was presented against the removal.

It was ordered that such of the Lancaster members as reside nearest the creek and dams inquire into the circumstances and report at next sitting and that the parties for and against same be present at that time.

Carpenter was the most active man in the settlement of this delicate matter.

(g) *Protecting and Policing the Public.*—In 1764 the matter of protection of the Citizens of the Province became serious because of the agitation over the Indian massacres which finally brought on the Paxton outrage. Carpenter was appointed on a committee to draw a militia law and one was accordingly drawn (5V, 313). He was also placed on a committee with Franklin and others to secure for the back counties, Lancaster, York, etc., their proper representation in Assembly and for the people's greater ease in attending Supreme Court (5V, 359.) Then, too, he was appointed to investigate the Paxton outrage, but not much came of it.

(h) *Securing Governor's Approval of Laws.*—In 1756 Carpenter was given charge of the Acadian Bill after the House passed it, in order to get the Governor's approval of the same. Many of those unhappy Nova Scotians, as we know, came to Lancaster County. In 1759 he was given a similar task as to several new bills passed. In 1769 the Supreme Court bill as we have seen was entrusted to him to steer it past the Governor's objections.

(i) *Informing Governor, Assembly Was Ready to Receive Him.*—The Assembly each year delegated a small committee of its most honored members, upon their assembling, to the Governor to inform him of their organization and choice of speaker, and invite him to deliver his message. Emanuel Carpenter was complimented and honored by the Assembly with being on this committee in the years 1760, '62, '64, '65, '66, '68, '69 and '71.

(j) *On Committee to Draw Laws.*—Emanuel Carpenter had a hand and an active part in drawing the following laws:—Act to secure Pennsylvania's share of the Parliament fund in 1759; Act restricting encroaching on Indian Lands beyond Berks Co., in 1760; Act against slavery 1761; Act to Regulate the Judiciary in 1763; Act for Relief of the Poor in 1763; Act of a Comprehensive System of Property Assessment and Taxation in 1764; Act Establishing the Militia in 1764; Act Establishing the Law and Decedent's Estates in 1765; Supreme Circuit Law 1767; Act for Relief of Insolvent Debts 1767; Act Regulating the Loan Office 1767; Act for Preserving Estates of Lunatics in 1768; and several others.

IV. SECURING OUR AMERICAN LIBERTIES.

Some of the most valuable of Emanuel Carpenter's work, was what he did in behalf of American Liberties—our rights as a coming association of free and self governing provinces, and eventually as a free and self-governing nation.

The lines of his activities in this direction include (a) Stand Against Illegal Quartering of Soldiers, (b) Labors on the Committee of Grievances, (c) Redress From English Oppression, and (d) Petition on Proposed Change of Pennsylvania's Form of Government.

(a) *On Illegal Quartering of Troops.*—On December 16, 1756, Carpenter, Franklin, Ashbridge and one or two others were appointed a committee to prepare a draft of a message of Assembly to the Governor concerning a rumor that the Governor had given orders that English Troops might be quartered among the private citizens of Pennsylvania contrary to Act of Parliament.

(2) Also the Act for hiring of carriages.

(3) Also that the Act to render the quartering of soldiers less burdensome has expired.

This is signed by Carpenter and the others.

November 8, another petition from Lancaster was presented setting forth the great expense the citizens were under and the great abuse they suffer by numbers of soldiers being taken from the taverns where they were billeted by the Burgess, and being forcibly quartered on them in their private dwellings; and they pray erection of barracks (5V, 26).

Carpenter and the other members of the committee of grievances ordered Jos. Pugh, Bernard Hubley, Burgess, Wm. Jevon, magistrate of Lancaster County before them for questions (Do., p. 31).

Carpenter's grievance committee on April 16 (5V, 41), reported to the Assembly that pursuant to order and upon new appeals from the inhabitants of Lancaster to be relieved from burden of illegal quartering of soldiers, they have examined the matter and are of opinion that oppression is of so extraordinary nature as calls for immediate redress and they beg leave to submit the affidavits taken in the investigation, which affidavits were made by Jos. Pugh, Bernard Hubley, Wm. Jevon, David Stout and John Tuck.

The Assembly ordered Galloway and others to bring in a bill for relief.

The Assembly were so impressed by this report that they drew up a strong address to the Governor (5V, 44) on the abuse Lancaster was subjected to in this improper quartering of soldiers on her people.

This address which contains an unusual compliment to Lancaster is as follows: "In manifest violation of the sections of the Act of Parliament which have been extended here by an Act of Assembly and of other wholesome laws and of the civil authorities of the Government, the military officers have, by force, quartered a large number of soldiers on the private houses of Lancaster Boro committing great outrages on the people by siezing and depriving them of their possessions and property, assaulting their persons (magistrates not excepted) in a violent manner and by obliging them to pay sums of money for their quarters or to receive the troops into their private families not with standing the magistrates offered to provide convenient houses for the accommodation of the rest of the troops—which were not billeted in the public houses.

"That this has been done in an unequal manner to the great terror of the inhabitants, those whom the officers have thought proper to distress had a double portion, though by no means able to bear the burden as others who are exempt; that the inhabitants still continue under this grievous load and oppression;

"That there has not been the least cause or necessity to justify these arbitrary measures, a commodious set of barracks being erected near the city of Philadelphia capable of receiving all the troops of his Majesty in the province;

"That building them at that place was occasioned by the officers refusing to quarter them any where but in or near said City, though formerly warmly solicited to send a proportion of the troops to Lancaster, particularly, and to the several other towns of this province; otherwise a part of the barracks would have been built in that boro.

"That a number of the rooms of the barracks are now and have been during the winter empty and ready to receive all the soldiers thus oppressively, unnecessarily and illegally quartered in that place and that

"We are obliged to remonstrate that the loyal and affectionate zeal of the inhabitants of the boro and county of Lancaster shown for the service of the Crown in giving their utmost aid and assistance towards carrying on the western expedition which has been happily crowned with success ought in our opinion at least have exempted them from such treatment (forcibly burdening them with coldiers).

"That the said boro and county have voluntarily furnished more than one half the wagons required for supplying the King's troops with provisions for which the deputy quartermaster general declared they merited the thanks of this House.

"That without this large supply of carriages the western expedition must have failed and many ill consequences attended the military operations in these parts.

"After such proof of the loyalty & zeal of these people for the services of the crown we cannot but apprehend the oppression & severe treatment of that boro will greatly discourage them, if not render them incapable of doing the same service to his majesty for the future."

"These grievances are so great and have been so long continued that we entreat your honor to consider not only the ill effect to the inhabitants but to his Majesty's service which a continuance of them must occasion, and that you would exert your utmost endeavors to obtain that relief which is due the people intrusted to your care and protection."

Isaac Sanders and Wm. Webb, two of Lancaster County's members, were delegated to deliver this message to the Governor.

April 21 (5V, 51) the Assembly continued considering these grievances of Lancaster tavern keepers and citizens and asked Carpenter, Webb and Sanders to be a committee to prepare a draft or plan for a barracks sufficient to accommodate 500 men and report the expense, to be built in said borough of Lancaster, for shelter of his Majesty's troops and to relief of the inhabitants, etc.

May 30 (5V, 54) Lancaster inhabitants filed another petition, complaining that their mistreatment as to quartering of soldiers came partly from Robert Thompson a J. P. of Lancaster County advising and encouraging the officers and soldiers of the Highland Regiment commanded by Col. Montgomery, to quarter soldiers in private families.

The Assembly gave the plans for the Lancaster Barracks to the Province Commissioners to communicate to the Governor.

June 2 (5V, 56) Webb reported that the Commissioners laid the plan of the barracks before the Governor and he approved same. The House ordered that Webb get title to the lot in his own name for use of the public. This then is the Genesis of the Lancaster Barracks.

Something of the position of Lancaster County in those days is shown in 5 Votes, 69, where it is said that "Lancaster County is the chief dependence of the government for wagons," etc.

(b) *Labors On Committee of Grievances.*—The Committee of Grievances

was the most important committee of our early Assemblies. In imitation of the Committee on Grievances, of Parliament it received all manner of public and private complaint, all manner of request for new laws and improvements needed or supposed to be needed to keep up with the growth of the Province and all manner of contentions between the different branches of the government and on the part of the citizens toward the government, concerning the powers of the different departments and concerning all manner of fancied oppression by those in office, etc.

Carpenter was frequently on this committee and all kinds of knotty problems were put up to him for solution.

In his first year in Assembly, 1756, and some time afterwards he was intimately associated with Franklin on this committee. In 1759 the question of quartering of soldiers came before the committee as we have seen. In 1764 after he had not been on the Committee of Grievances a couple of years he was again added to it because of the trouble growing out of the Conestoga Indian Murder. He was again on the committee in 1765.

(c) *Labors For Redress From British Oppression.*—Here Carpenter reached the climax of his patriotic labors for Pennsylvania and for America.

We have already seen that in 1759 Carpenter lent his powers to correcting the evils of quartering soldiers on private families contrary to law.

In 1764 he assisted in drawing up instructions to Richard Jackson, who was Pennsylvania's agent in England, requiring him to protest to the English government our opposition to Sugar duties and to stamp taxes, etc. At the session of 1764 Franklin was chosen speaker. A committee consisting of Carpenter, Fox, Rhoads, Ross and others were appointed to instruct Jackson our agent in England that in conjunction with agents of other colonies he urge repeal of the Sugar Act and that he remonstrate against stamp duties and against any other tax or imposition to be laid by Great Britain on the Colonies, as being repugnant to our rights as freemen and British subjects (5V, 359).

Carpenter's committee drew up the following eloquent instructions to be sent to Jackson, which were adopted by the Assembly and sent to our said agent (see 5V, 363) :

"The representatives of the Freemen of Prov of Pa. having received information of the Resolves of the House of Com. inflicting stamp duties and other proposed taxes to be laid on the British Colonies do humbly conceive that the measure proposed as afore said if carried into execution will have a tendency to deprive the good people of this Province of their most essential rights as British Subjects and of the rights granted to them by the Royal Charter of King Chas. II, and confirmed by laws of the Prov which have received Royal Aprobation.

"That by said Charter among other rights the right of assessing their own taxes and of being free from any impositions but those that are made by their own representatives are fully granted to the people of this Province. And besides we apprehend that this is the indubitable right of all the colonists as Englishmen.

"That said charter and laws, are certainly of the same validity, with respect to the rights therein granted to the people here, as the laws & statutes

of England with regard to the privileges derived under them to the people of England—and that it appears to us as great injustice to divest the people of this province of the privileges held under the former, as to disfranchise the people of England of those rights they claim under Magna Charta itself or any other laws of Great Britain.

“That the colonists here have paid a valuable consideration to the Crown for the said Charter and Laws by planting and improving a wilderness far distant from their mother country at a vast expense and the risk of many lives from the savage inhabitants whereby they have greatly increased the trade & commerce of the nation and added a large tract of improved country to the Crown without any aid from or expense to Great Britain in said settlement.”

(They then proceed to demand that the Crown and Ministry request the Commons to prevent Parliament from “imposing any taxes laid by the Parliament” in as much as they (the colonists) either are nor can be represented under the present circumstances in that legislature, the parliament, nor can the Parliamt at the great distance they are from the colonists be properly informed so as to enable them to lay such taxes and impositions, with justice & equity, the circumstances of the colonies* being all different one from the other.

“But,” they say, “as it may be contended that the colonies should assist in the *general defense* and it may be expected some remedy should be proposed on the part of the colonies—we inform members of Parliament that we will find a plan *without destroying or infringing the natural and legal rights of the colonies or affecting those of the mother country; and such plan has long been under way.*”

This indeed ranks high as a state paper. It takes the ground of argument that was so frequently taken in later years, by these United Colonies against Great Britain. In October the same year Carpenter, Ross and others were again appointed on committee to draw up additional instructions to Benj. Franklin now assistant agent in England, respecting the state of trade, the pernicious effect of restrictions imposed by the mother Country and the dangers to our rights as Englishmen arising from taxation proposed to be laid on the Colonies. The committee accordingly brought in additional instructions. They were long and numerous relating to England's limiting our trade and imposing taxes on us.

Carpenter was a strong supporter of Franklin as may be seen in his vote to elect Franklin additional agent for Pennsylvania in England. See 5V, October 25 and 26, 1764. Carpenter was not on the committee to remonstrate against the famous Stamp Act; nor on the Committee who drew the address of thanks to England upon its repeal. It is worth noting in passing that Philadelphia County and City and Bucks County generally voted against Franklin, while Lancaster, Chester, York, etc., stood by him and voted with him.

In 1768 (6V, 65) Carpenter, Wright and others were appointed a committee to draw a remonstrance to be adopted by Assembly and to be presented to England, protesting against the proposed duties on glass, paper and other articles of commerce.

This remonstrance consisted of a petition to the King, one to the Lords and one to the people of Great Britain. They are exalted in tone and convincing in argument. The addresses to the King, the Lords and Commons and the People of Great Britain, sent to them by Continental Congress a few years later are so similar to these addresses drawn up by Carpenter's committee in Pennsylvania Assembly in 1768 that, one runs no great risk in asserting that those documents were, in part, copied from these.

In 1770 Carpenter was on a committee to secure for the wagoners of the French and Indian Wars, their just compensation, so long overdue (6V, 236).

(d) *Position On Proposed Change in Form of Pennsylvania's Government.*—In 1764 a movement some time growing, came to a crisis in this Province—that of getting rid of the Penn proprietaryship and having the government directly under the Crown of England—making Pennsylvania a Crown Colony. Much dissatisfaction had arisen against the Penns as an aristocratic and useless head of the Province now grown strong and as a source of payment of proprietary taxes to support a land monopoly and as a breeding source of Quakerism, which prevented this province from arming for its proper protection.

A petition signed by 1500 people against the Proprietor was presented to Assembly (5V, 343) complaining of the obstruction which had arisen between the Governor and Assembly and that the mischief was due to the proprietary government, only two of which then existed—that the people have no respect for them—that the proprietors appoint judges to try their own cases—and they the petitioners ask the King to take the government into his own hands. Lancaster, Bucks and several other Counties presented similar petitions. Carpenter was not on the committee to consider the petitions. The Assembly decided to send them on to our agent in London and did so.

Then the Stamp Act and other burdens began to be laid on the Colonies by England; and the Assembly took into serious consideration the question of whether it were not better to keep the Penns and the safe guards in their Charters, etc., as influential barriers against England's improper treatment.

The next Assembly therefore began reconsidering the proposed change of government and voted, first, on the question. Shall the petition for change of government in hands of the agent, be recalled? Vote yes 10 and No 22. Carpenter and Webb voted "No" and Sanders, "Yes." It was lost.

Then they voted, Shall the agent hold the instructions till further orders? Then the previous question was called for, viz.: whether the question shall be put at this time. Vote "yes" 12 and "no," 20. Carpenter and Webb voted no. So the question was not put.

Then a question was moved. Shall the committee of Correspondence write to the agent that this House desires the application for change of government be proceeded in, with great caution and securing for the inhabitants all those privileges civil and religious which by the Charter they have a right to enjoy and that if he sees danger in losing these privileges in a change or any part of them, they positively enjoin him to suspend presenting the petitions till further orders?"

Carried affirmative 20; negative 12. Carpenter and Webb voted "Yes." Sanders "No." There were 3 of Lancaster County's members.

It is interesting to know that petitions having 2000 or more names of early Pennsylvania inhabitants are somewhere in the Archives of London.

This will suffice to show that Emanuel Carpenter always had a watchful eye for our common American liberties.

His legislative career ended in 1772. But his patriotic labors continued till his death in 1780. He was on the committee in 1774 to further the American cause in the Revolution (Rupp, 379); and at the great patriotic meeting at Lancaster—the same year when protective action was taken (Rupp, 395). He was very loyal to the Colonies cause at all times. He was a great soul and was ever active for the general welfare of America.

We cannot, of course, assert that he was the actual author of the resolutions, petitions, state papers, etc., presented by the Committees on which he was a member; but he did his part of the work. That he was a very efficient and valuable public servant is shown in the following resolutions and minute of thanks and of the estimate in which he was held by the inhabitants of this County and of the then Boro of Lancaster, after the conclusion of his career in Assembly, in the fall of 1772. It is as follows:—

To Eman'l Carpenter one of the late Representatives in Assembly for County of Lancaster:

Sir—The burgesses, assistants, etc., of Boro of Lancaster met this day at the request of a number of representative inhabitants of the boro and being sensible of your services as one of the representatives for the County of Lancaster in General Assembly of Province these 17 years past have directed that the thanks of the corporation be offered to you with the assurance of their approbation of your steady and uniform conduct in that station. And as you have declined longer serving your country in that capacity I am charged to mention that it is the earnest wish of the inhabitants of Lancaster that you may be continued in the commission of the peace and a judge in our county where you have so long presided and deservedly acquired and supported the character of an upright and impartial magistrate, etc.

By order of the Burgesses and assistants.

Casper Shaffner, Town Clerk Lancaster, October 3, 1772. (See Pa.) *Gazette.*)

Minutes of the September Meeting.

September 3, 1920.

The first regular after vacation meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society of 1920 was held in their room in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building with the President, Judge C. I. Landis, presiding.

The minutes of the June meeting were read and approved. The report of the Librarian, Mr. Harry Stehman, showed the following exchanges and donations since the June meeting:

A copy of the constitution of The Pennsylvania Society, published 1787, donated by Dr. Jordan of Philadelphia.

An Historical Sketch of St. Anthony's Church, Lancaster, from Mr. Harry Stehman, Jr.

A copy of "Her Majesty's Ship, Pinafore," sang by the Lancaster Opera Company in 1893, the donor anonymous.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Report for 1919.

Reports of the Annual Encampments of the Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., 1918 and 1919.

Bulletins 68 and 69, Bureau of American Ethnology, from the Smithsonian Institute.

The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, July, 1920.

German American Annals, May to December, 1919.

The Minnesota Historical Society Pamphlets.

The Ohio State Historical Society Pamphlets.

The Washington State Historical Society Quarterly, July, 1920.

The Lebanon County Historical Society pamphlet, December, 1919.

The Linden Hall Echo, June, 1920.

The Pennsylvania Archives, from Miss Anna H. Eagle.

Portrait of Eminent Americans from the same donor.

The Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, reported as follows:

1920

June 4. Date of last meeting.

Balance on hand	\$202.77
Receipts	260.00
	<hr/> \$462.77
Expenditures	10.00
On hand September 3	<hr/> \$452.77

Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER, *Treasurer.*

The Treasurer also submitted bills as follows and requested favorable action on same:

L. B. Herr and Son	\$11.50
D. F. Magee	5.00
Wm. H. Trost	5.00
New Era-Examiner Co.	19.82
Do.	119.89
	<hr/> \$161.21

On motion these bills were approved and ordered paid.

The following new applicants were proposed for membership:

Paris F. Snyder, Lititz, Pa.

Mrs. Paris F. Snyder, Lititz, Pa.

Samuel F. Little, Silver Spring, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Mrs. Samuel F. Little, Silver Spring, Lancaster County, Pa.

Reah F. Stauffer, 246 E. Ross Street, City.

J. Jacques Stunzi, Lititz Pike, Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. J. A. Capp, 126 North Prince Street, City.

Mrs. J. A. Capp, 126 North Prince Street, City.

Mrs. Charles A. Fon Dersmith, 540 North Duke Street, City.

Miss Ina B. Kieffer, North Prince Street, City.

These names according to the Rules and By-Laws of the Society were laid over for final action until the October meeting.

The following persons nominated at the June meeting were then duly elected to membership:

Miss Stella W. Oster, 128 E. Lemon Street, City.

Levi B. Huber, R. F. D. 5, Lancaster, Pa.

Harry N. Nissley, Union National Bank, Mount Joy.

Miss Marie P. Orr, 31 North Line Street, City.

Miss Sara E. Hoak, 29 E. James Street, City.

D. F. Magee, Esq., then reported for the Committee on Publication of Pamphlets that the New Era-Examiner Printing Company offers to continue to print the pamphlets on the same terms as heretofore and will endeavor to have all papers to date out very soon. This has been done with one exception, the paper of which is not at hand owing to a misunderstanding in which the writer failed to leave his paper for publication.

Mr. Magee then read the following Report of the Summer Outing and Carpenter Celebration held June 26. (See Report.)

President Landis read a request from Mr. William Barret, who is writing a history of Major Andre, for the use of the letter of Major Andre in the possession of our Society for the purpose of translation and publication. On motion of Mr. Hostetter this was agreed to and the matter left in the hands of the President.

A communication from Miss Mildred E. Wiley, of the Lancaster Recreation and Playground Association, requesting the cooperation of our Society in celebrating the tercentenary anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, was received. No action was taken.

Mr. Hostetter referred to the death of Miss Martha Bladen Clark and moved that a committee be appointed to draw resolutions. The motion receiving favorable action, the President appointed Messrs. A. K. Hostetter, D. F. Magee and Mrs. Mary N. Robinson.

The following Resolutions were offered and adopted, copies to be sent to the newspapers and also to the family.

In the death of Martha Bladen Clark the Lancaster County Historical Society has lost one of its most valuable and energetic members. Belonging to it from its earliest days, her interest in it never faltered. Her time and her abilities were devoted to its service. As secretary, she was faithful and untiring; as a writer, accurate and painstaking. Nothing that she could do in its interests was ever neglected; nothing that she could undertake was too much trouble for her. We desire to place this brief tribute to her memory on record in our proceedings, and to bear witness to the fact that as a Society we fully feel and understand the loss which we have sustained.

A. K. HOSTETTER,

D. F. MAGEE,

MRS. MARY N. ROBINSON,

Committee.

Mr. Magee, appointed to look up the matter for the Graves Registration Service, reported that nothing definite had as yet been done.

The request of the Minnesota Society for our pamphlets was brought up. It was decided to endeavor to ascertain what pamphlets available for exchange or sale were in the Society's Archives.

The paper of the evening was prepared and read by Mrs. Mary N. Robinson. The subject was "Some Gleanings from Some Old Wills." The paper was very interesting and was much enjoyed by all present. A vote of thanks was extended to the writer and the paper referred to the proper Committee for publication. In the absence of the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary officiated.

J. F. SUMMY, Assistant Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1920

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

ST. MICHAEL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH AT
STRASBURG,
BY WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER.
MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER MEETING.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 8.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1920

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Saint Michael's Lutheran Church, Strasburg.

BY WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER.

Strange visions of the storied past
From years long gone arise,
And bid me tell the quaint old tales
They form before mine eyes.
Tales of the men of former days
Of those who built her walls,
The men upon whose peaceful graves
St. Michael's shadow falls.

The earliest reference extant to the Lutherans of Strasburg township is that found in the old register of the German Lutheran congregation in New Holland, on the first page of which, under date of May 1, 1730, the Rev. John Casper Stoever recorded: "The List of baptized children in the congregations at Mill Creek, Pequea, and Beber Creek." This is the first mention of the Strasburg Lutheran Church, for the Beber (Beaver) Creek congregation has always been identified as the one which worshipped, at that time, or subsequently, at the "Old Dutch Burying Ground."

The Rev. John Frederick Handschuh,¹ in the account of his journey thru Pennsylvania, relates: "On the 26th of May, 1748. at the close of the afternoon service held in Trinity Church, Lancaster, at 3 P. M., at which service Mr. Schaum preached, several persons came to speak with me² from Earltown, from Beaver Creek and Strasburg township, asking whether I could also serve them with the Word of God and when, whom I informed as well as I could at present."

Again on June 30th he records:³ "Between the morning and the afternoon service people who were sent by a small Lutheran congregation from Strasburg township, came and most earnestly entreated that I should indeed also care for their souls, to whom, however, I could not as yet give a certain answer, but many a necessary admonition."

The Lutherans of Strasburg township became so persistent that they absolutely refused to be put off any longer. A final appeal was made a week later. Under date of July 7th the Rev. Mr. Handschuh states:⁴ "I had much to do with several people from Strasburg township who would by no means

¹ Hallische Nachrichten. page 201.

² Pastor Handschuh was on his first visit to Lancaster.

³ Hallische Nachrichten, page 209.

⁴ Hallische Nachrichten, page 210.

take a refusal. Upon their many entreaties, I had at last to promise that after eight days I would visit them and preach for them."

That a delegation from the Lutheran congregation of Strasburg township, a few weeks later, waited on the Rev. Mr. Handschuh and accompanied him to their place of worship, is evident from his own account:⁵ "Early on the 24th of July, 1748, I was taken to Strasburg township, fourteen miles from here (Lancaster) to preach and to take charge of the congregation of that place. I entreated the people very impressively, publicly and particularly to spare me if they were not very earnestly concerned for their edification unto salvation, as I had more to do in the two other congregations than I could well attend to, and the road to them was too far and entirely too fatiguing, as it was necessary to ride over a tolerably large stream (Conestoga) two pretty large rivulets (Mill and Pequea creeks) and several stony and marshy tracts of country."

Thus far it has not been ascertained whether the Rev. Mr. Stoeber, who, prior to 1740, resided in New Holland, organized the Strasburg congregation or not. Even after his removal to his new home on the Quitapahila, in Lebanon county, in 1740, he continued as pastor of the New Holland Church until 1746, serving five or six congregations and doubtless organizing others.⁶

The first record still in possession of the Strasburg congregation is that commenced by the Rev. Johann Gottlieb Engelland,⁷ a wandering Wurttemberg theological student, who had been the pastor of a congregation in Hamburg, Germany. He and the Rev. Tobias Wagner, who had also been a pastor in Wurttemberg, and the Rev. Henry Burcher Gabriel Wartmann served Trinity Church, Lancaster, from 1751 until March, 1753, when the Rev. John Siegfried Gerock entered upon the pastorate.⁸ It is probable that the Rev. Mr. Wagner also labored in Strasburg.

The title page of the old record of the Strasburg Lutheran Church reads as follows:

"Church record of the congregation in Strasburg, commencing January 5, 1754, on which may be found as far as possible the names both of those baptized from this time forth, in addition to the names of those who have died as well as those who have been confirmed."

It is evident from the Rev. Mr. Engelland's entries, that the register, altho commenced in 1754, contains earlier records. At this time, 1753-1754, the congregation were building or had already built a church edifice. On the second page of the record, in a very poor hand, he tells us that in the year 1753, the congregation received a contribution of boards, already fitted, tongued and grooved, for a sounding board for the pulpit.

Altho the first baptisms correspond in date with the erection of the church, others recorded later were performed before this time, one in 1748 and another as early as 1745.

Among those baptized occur these names: Hans George Wuerfel (now

⁵ Hallische Nachrichten, page 211.

⁶ Schmauk's "History of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania," page 267.

⁷ At Bergstrasse Church, near Ephrata, the name Engelland is given as John Theophilus, presumably one and the same person.

⁸ Schmauk's "History of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania," page 322.

Warfel), Wendel Seits, Casper Rapp, George Lentz, Wendel Traut, John Jacob Brua, Dewald Brua, J. Nichol, Ignatig Lesdner, Philip Huber, Barthaser V. Kennan, Martin Kuhn, Conrad Vieman, Mary Elizabeth Burkhard, J. Nicol Hoffman, Lusanna Wuertel, Paul Traut, Peter Berger, Matthias and Elizabeth Berger, Henry Raks, Johannes Buchles, John Roessel (now Russel), John Yost, Marie Keett, Alexander Gusert, Conrad Walz, J. Adam Stiner, Peter Shaeffer, Leonhard Bickel, Heinrich Valtz, J. Schmidt, John George Saal, Peter Berger, Paul Wild, Frederick Weise, Felix Bachman, Frederick Danning, Philip Jacob Gruendler, Balthaser Boll, Jonas Raab, George Hauber and Sophia Ruth.

While it is obvious that the Lutherans of Strasburg township had formed a congregation prior to the erection of the "Old Dutch Church," the date on which the record was commenced January 5, 1754, is considered the time when a permanent organization was effected, which has existed ever since.

The first church was a log building about twenty feet square. It was weather-boarded about thirty years after it was built. The entrance was at the eastern end of the church, with windows on the north and south sides of the building. This church was not located in the borough of Strasburg, but about one and one half miles to the southeast, at a point where the road to the Nickel Mines crosses the road from Soudersburg to the California store.⁹

Thus far the writer has not been able to learn why this particular site was chosen. Rupp tells us that the first house¹⁰ was built in the village of Strasburg in 1733, and that the little hamlet was of rapid growth, owing to its location on the "old Conestoga road." Over this road the Indian traders travelled to their posts in the wilderness, and were followed later by the pioneers in Conestoga wagons seeking new homes in the fertile valleys west of the Susquehanna. Strasburg was one of the chief stopping places, containing at one time as many as three public houses. In 1753, the date of the erection of the church, Strasburg must have been a village of considerable size and importance. Yet we find the Lutherans organizing a congregation and erecting a church, not in the village where its convenience to the greater number of inhabitants was obvious, but one and one half miles to the southeast, off from the main highway and in the then backwoods. We ask, why was this site chosen?

The ridge of the Mine Hill was settled principally by Lutherans and German Reformed, who used the building in common for many years. These early German settlers had little means, were inclined to be clannish and adhered firmly to their native tongue. Strasburg was settled by peoples of different nationalities, artisans of various trades, who were inclined to barter. There was little social intercourse. The Palatines were mostly followers of Meno Simon, and having some means, settled on the better lands north of the Mine Hill. The tenets of the Mennonite faith were much more rigid than those of the Lutherans and forbade religious affiliation with other sects. This to a great extent precluded social intercourse and accounts for so much intermarrying among the early Mennonites. The feeling for race and creed

⁹ Ellis & Evans, page 1065.

¹⁰ Built by a Bowman on the site of the property owned at present by Mrs. Charles Keneagy.

was stronger in those days and kept the different peoples apart, as for instance the Quakers and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of the southern end to a late date.

The little log structure¹¹ so well known for many years as the "Old Dutch Church" was erected on the farm now owned by John Banzhof. A diligent search among the deeds in the Recorder's office has failed to reveal the identity of the patentee of the land on which the church was built. Whether the trustees in erecting the building just squatted on the land, or obtained permission, or secured title thereto, has not been definitely ascertained up to this date.

The original tract of land granted to the Lutherans for church and burial purposes contained about one acre. The farm passed into the possession of John Eshleman, whose heirs sold it to Hervey Brackbill in 1851. From a recitation in the deed¹² we learn that it included "one acre at the northeast corner whereon is a burying ground which in title to the said John Eshelman (Deceased) the same was included but a reserve made for burying and other purposes."

Until 1795 or 1796, the property was either owned jointly by the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, or else it was used in common. Having disagreed about some matter they separated, the Lutherans retaining possession, while the Reformed congregation built a church of their own at New Providence¹³ in 1796.

The "Old Dutch Church" was still standing about fifty years ago.¹⁴ During the early part of the 19th century it was converted into a schoolhouse. Jacob Pfautz taught school in it from 1812 to 1815. All vestiges of the old log building have long since disappeared, even the greater part of the old graveyard has been plowed over. The few tombstones lying scattered in a wilderness of weeds are all that is left to remind the historian that at this place stood the first Lutheran Church in Strasburg township, and in its old neglected graveyard lie the mortal remains of Stoutzenbergers, Schmidts and Warfels, peace to their ashes.

The site of the old church did not seem to be the permanent home for the congregation, for by deed¹⁵ dated February 7, 1760, Edward Dougherty, of Cecil county, Maryland, in consideration of five shillings paid by Frederick Klyng and Jacob Pfautz gave the parcel of land containing one acre "in trust to and for the only proper Use, Benefit and behoof of the Lutheran Congregation in the said village and township of Strasburg to be forever hereafter made use of by them for a churchyard and Burial Place."

Thus it will be seen that the Lutherans used this new burial ground in

¹¹ Also called Stoutzenberger's Church, owing perhaps, to the number of persons bearing that name in the adjacent graveyard.

¹² Book Y, vol. 7, page 26.

¹³ Was there not a Lutheran church or at least an organized congregation of Lutherans located in or near New Providence prior to 1796, since the Rev. Mr. Handschuh and others repeatedly make the distance from Lancaster to the "Old Dutch Church 14" miles? It is only 10 miles.

¹⁴ Senator John G. Homsher says it was still standing when he was a boy.

¹⁵ Book V, vol. 3, page 364.

the village of Strasburg, tho they continued to worship in the "Old Dutch Church" for nearly fifty years longer. It is evident that they looked forward to the removal of their house of worship to the village of Strasburg at an early date.

In 1821, the Rev. Dr. Endress noted on the first page of one of Trinity's records¹⁶ that at the time he made the entry, the Strasburg congregation was connected with that of old Trinity, Lancaster, or at least considered a part of its organization. The Rev. J. W. Early tells us that this statement must be somewhat qualified, as the Strasburg congregation was served by pastors living at New Holland as early as 1790, if not prior to that time. The Strasburg congregation was evidently served by the Rev. John Siegfried Gerock during the time of his ministry in Trinity Church, Lancaster, from March, 1753, until March, 1767. Whether it was also served by the clergy who officiated in Trinity during the vacancy from 1767 to 1769 cannot be ascertained. The Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg superintended the supply of Trinity and it is probable that he and the Rev. Christian Emanuel Schultze, who also preached during that time, ministered to the Strasburg congregation.

As no baptisms are recorded between 1756 and 1775, and as there is no record of communicants before 1780, we cannot state positively that the Rev. J. H. C. Helmuth served the Strasburg congregation during his entire ministry at Trinity or not. But it is certain that he served it during the first part of his pastorate. As the register was resumed in 1775, this would indicate a change of pastors about this time. The Rev. William Kurtz served the congregation with occasional services from 1763 to 1775, and regularly from 1775 to 1779. He moved to Lebanon¹⁷ in 1780.

In one of the old records of Trinity Church, the Rev. Gotthilf Henry Ernest Muhlenberg states that he himself occasionally ministered to and superintended the supply of the Strasburg congregation from 1780 to 1785.

The Strasburg congregation asked Synod in 1783 for permission to employ the clergyman then serving at New Holland. Since all the baptisms, as well as the lists of communicants from the close of 1786 until 1789 are evidently recorded by the same hand, it is altogether probable that the Rev. Frederick Valentine Melsheimer, who took charge of the New Holland congregation in May, 1786, served at Strasburg during this time. The Rev. Mr. Melsheimer was undoubtedly the most scholarly ministrant the Strasburg church ever employed. He established the first public school on New Holland, and was made Professor of Languages in Franklin College in 1787. He came to this country during the Revolution as the chaplain of a German regiment.¹⁸ He was the earliest local investigating entomologist.

On the 13th of June 1790, the Rev. Henry Moeller, who had been the chaplain of a German regiment under Washington during the Revolutionary

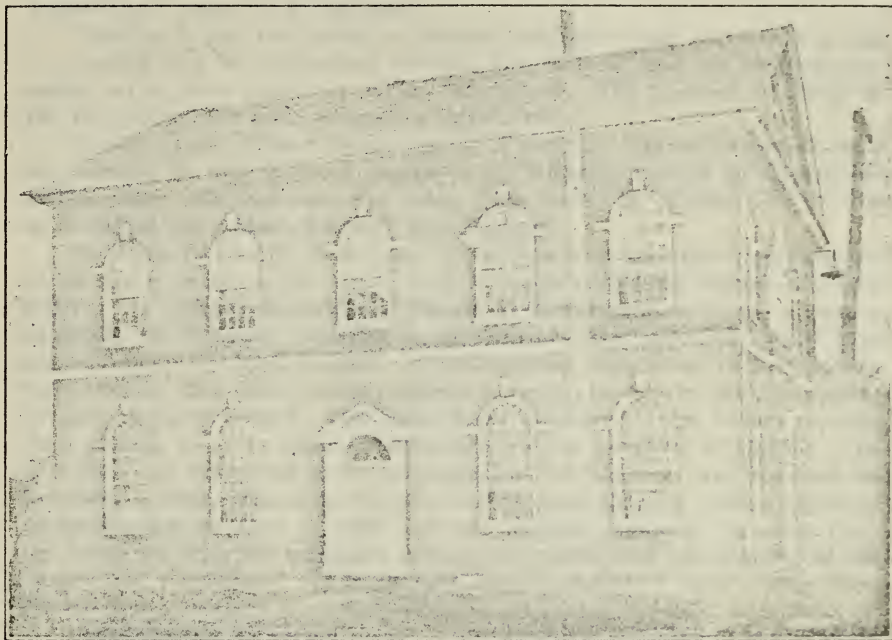
¹⁶ Memorial Volume of the Evangelical Church of the Holy Trinity, page 86.

¹⁷ Schmauk, page 282.

¹⁸ Schmauk, page 391.

war, became the pastor of the Strasburg Church, and served the congregation until about the close of 1794. He resided at New Holland.¹⁹

His successor was a candidate named Peter Bentz,²⁰ who assumed the pastorate in the autumn of 1795, and ended his ministry in the fall of 1801. He remained on the list of licentiates during the entire time he served in Strasburg. A part of the time he resided in Mount Joy and during the remainder in Cocalico. He died in 1802.



ST. MICHAEL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH,
STRASBURG, PA.

In September, 1798, the Rev. John Plitt, of Chambersburg, was called to the pastorate of the New Holland Church, and during the latter part of 1803, he added Strasburg to his charge. His pastorate in the latter congregation terminated in March, 1812, being the longest since that of the Rev. J. S. Gerock.

The old log structure becoming dilapidated, the congregation with the aid of the people in the community built the present brick church in the

¹⁹ Rev. Moeller confirmed a class of 23 catechumens in 1791, and 15 more in the spring of 1794, yet the permanent increase of the congregation seems not to have been very great. The communicants numbered 30 in 1791 and 45 when he left.

²⁰ Frequently spelled "Penns" by some of Synod's secretaries.

village of Strasburg. The cornerstone was laid on August 25, 1806. The ministers present were: Rev. G. H. E. Muhlenberg, D.D., noted botanist and pastor of Trinity, Lancaster; Rev. Dr. Clarkson, rector of St. James' Episcopal, Lancaster, and the Rev. John Plitt. The building was not completed until ten years later. At the dedication of the church on August 15, 1816, the following clergy were present: Rev. Dr. Endress, pastor of Trinity; Rev. J. H. Hoffmeier, pastor of the German Reformed Church in Lancaster; Rev. Dr. Sample, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Strasburg, and the Rev. John Jacob Strein, pastor of St. Michael's.

Whether it was the burden of church building or not that stood in the way cannot now be determined, but the fact remains that the congregation seems not to have increased during this period. The pastoral relations of the Rev. John Plitt were severed in March, 1813.

The Rev. Peter Filbert became pastor of the New Holland Church in 1814, but whether he also assumed charge of St. Michael's cannot be ascertained at this time. His pastorate was brief, if he served St. Michael's at all, for he remained but a short while at New Holland.

St. Michael's Church, Strasburg, in common with the other organizations of its day resorted to the means then in vogue of raising money—a public lottery. An advertisement of the Church at Strasburg announcing a lottery to defray the expenses incurred by the trustees first appeared in the Lancaster Journal on April 24, 1807. Prizes ranging from 20 up to 2000 dollars were offered. The advertisement appeared weekly for nearly two years without any apparent results. This induced the managers of the lottery to alter their scheme so as to require less money for the purchase of tickets. The new plan was submitted to the governor and his approval was obtained on December 7, 1808. The advertisement setting forth the new scheme appeared in the Journal on June 27, 1809, and was inserted regularly for some time. On March 10, 1810, the managers notified the public that the drawing of the lottery had commenced. If it actually had, as stated, it took a long time, for the lucky numbers were not published until June 3, 1816.

Unfortunately no record exists of the expenses incurred in the erection of the Church. It is also impossible to state how much money was raised by this lottery, there being but one entry on the old register acknowledging the receipt of 82 dollars from the venture. It does not seem to have been very successful. But thru it the congregation became involved in a lawsuit and were required to pay one Peter Fagent a claim of 500 dollars and the costs.

The Rev. Dr. Endress in 1815 wrote in the Trinity Church record: "The congregation at Strasburg which formerly communed with that at Lancaster has for some time been engaged in building a church, and it is now finished. They make application to the Lancaster pastor for his services, but he cannot well undertake it, and he therefore directs them to apply to Candidate Strein."

In 1816, the congregation petitioned Synod to permit the Rev. John Jacob Strein, then a candidate living at Elizabethtown, to serve them. He at once assumed charge of St. Michael's, remaining in residence at Elizabethtown

until 1820. He then moved to Columbia where he resided until 1840, when he moved to Lancaster. He continued to preach German exclusively until he ended his pastoral relations in 1865. His was the longest pastorate in the history of the church, tho there was no great increase in the congregation.

Until 1897, St. Michael's had always been served by ministers who lived at a distance, either at Lancaster, New Holland, Elizabethtown or Millersville. The German language was used exclusively from the time of its humble beginnings until 1860, when English was introduced. The two languages were then used alternately until 1896, when the German was discontinued.

The Methodists and Presbyterians were given permission to use the building on condition that their meetings would not interfere with the Lutheran services. The noise made by the Methodists²² at the time of their revivals was so annoying that the Lutheran council adopted a resolution, which it seems to have cancelled immediately, prohibiting the other denominations from using the building. Eventually the Methodists secured other quarters and the Presbyterians erected a meeting house of their own.

Until 1819, St. Michael's had been served by pastors of the New Holland Church for about thirty years, but it was still looked upon as a branch or mission church having a quasi relation to Trinity, Lancaster.

An application for a charter was made on December 30, 1816, and the following names appear on the instrument:

"Minister of the Gospel.

"John Jacob Strein

"Trustees.

"Peter Zegenheim

"Jacob Shindel, Sr.

"John Holl

"Jacob Miller

"Michael Rine

"Members of the Congregation.

"Michael Withers

"Leonard Kesselsr

"Jacob Rockey

"Andrew Zimmerman

"John Holl, Jun.

"Peter Holl, Jun.

"Samuel Holl

"Peter Holl, Senr.

"Peter Pintler

"Heinrich Aument

"Daniel Boeshor

"George Kessler "

The charter,²³ written on a large heavy piece of parchment, was secured on March 27, 1817, and is signed by Amos Ellmaker, Attorney General of Pennsylvania. Simon Snyder, then governor, issued an order with his autograph and the seal of the state attached for enrollment on the 6th day of June, 1817.

Altho St. Michael's had evidently owned a house of worship since 1753, it did not adopt a constitution of its own until December 8, 1822.

Dr. Schmauk, in referring to the laying of the cornerstone of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Strasburg, states that heretofore the Lutherans at this place

²² Ellis & Evans, page 659.

²³ Book K, vol. 9, page 637.

were members of the Lancaster (Trinity) Church.²⁴ This is incorrect. The facts are these: Prior to 1780, no record of communicants appears on the register of St. Michael's congregation. It is assumed that the church lacked the proper vessels for a reverent celebration of the sacrament. Descendants of the early settlers relate that their ancestors drove to Lancaster for the quarterly communion, tho they were members of St. Michael's. About this time (1780) the church purchased the beautiful pewter communion and baptismal services, in excellent condition today and still used by the congregation.

In 1819, Michael Withers, Sr., presented the church with a pipe organ. The instrument was made in his farmhouse in Lime Valley. It was used continuously for nearly a century, and has only recently been sold. A pair of "jingle socks," presumably a century old, were until a late date used to collect the offering. In 1897, Trinity Church, Lancaster, presented St. Michael's with two old walnut chairs for use in the chancel and an oil painting by Leon von Osko entitled: "The Incarnation." These have recently been disposed of.²⁵



OLD ST. MICHAEL'S COMMUNION SERVICE.

St. Michael's Church building is a type of architecture known as Romanesque. The name of the builder is buried in obscurity. Tradition says that the Rev. G. H. E. Muhlenberg was the architect. If this be so, he possibly intended it to be a reproduction of Trinity Church on a somewhat smaller scale. A close examination shows that it followed the same general lines of the Lancaster Church both as to exterior and interior before Trinity was renovated. A large brick steeple had been erected at the east end of the

²⁴ Schmauk, page 350.

²⁵ The painting was purchased by the DuPonts.

church, but when it had reached a few feet above the roof of the nave, the funds became exhausted and it was never completed. This tower was rather imposing in appearance, and contained arched windows, which, architecturally, corresponded with those of the main building. About the year 1835, the church council, in default of financial resources, determined to tear down the tower, sell the bricks and liquidate the claim. This was done subsequently, and an ell was built to the house in which Dr. Tinney now lives. This building was used for many years and known as the Strasburg Academy. When the school closed its doors years later, the ell was torn down and the bricks were used to erect the dwelling in which Mrs. Hess now lives.

Some have expressed the opinion that the cornerstone was built into the old steeple, but they have not been able to confirm this. A search for it in the present building has proven unsuccessful. Thus far no person has been found who remembers having seen the cornerstone. The private journal of the Rev. G. H. E. Muhlenberg contains the declaration that was deposited in it. Were we able to locate this journal it might throw some light on the subject, but it, too, has disappeared.

The following is a list of pastors who have served St. Michael's congregation from its inception to the present day:

Before 1748. Rev. John Casper Stoever.

1748-1751. Rev. John F. Handschuh.

1751-1754. Rev. Johann Gottlieb Engelland.

Rev. Tobias Wagner.

1754-1767. Rev. John Siegfried Geroch.

1767-1769. Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg.

Rev. Christian Emanuel Schultze.

1769-1775. Rev. J. H. C. Helmuth.

1775-1779. Rev. William Kurtz.

1780-1785. Rev. Gotthielf Henry Ernest Muhlenberg.

1786-1789. Rev. Frederic Valentine Melsheimer.

1790-1794. Rev. Henry Moeller.

1795-1801. Rev. Peter Bentz.

1803-1812. Rev. John Plitt.

1812-1816. Rev. Peter Filbert (possibly vacant part of time).

1816-1865. Rev. John Jacob Strein.

1860-1865. Rev. J. W. Early (English only).

1865-1866. " " " " (both languages).

1866-1872. Rev. H. H. Bruning, D.D.

1872-1874. Vacant.

1875-1879. Rev. S. R. Boyer.

1879-1880. Rev. E. L. Reed.

1880-1885. Rev. A. B. Markley, Ph.D.

1885-1886. Rev. E. H. Schmoll.

1887-1888. Rev. J. W. Early.

1889-1896. Rev. W. C. Lauer.

1897-1912. Rev. G. W. McClanahan.

1912-1916. Rev. Samuel A. Ziegenfuss.

1916-..... Rev. W. R. Kuerr.

Minutes of the October Meeting.

Lancaster, October 1, 1920.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting this evening in their room in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building. The meeting was called to order at seven thirty o'clock with the President, Judge C. I. Landis, officiating.

The Minutes of the September meeting were read and approved.

The Librarian's report showed donations and exchanges as follows:

The Minute Book of the Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown Turnpike Road Company, a stock ledger, a copper plate for engraving certificates, seal, etc., all presented by Mr. Charles E. Long, of Lancaster.

The Fortieth Anniversary souvenir booklet of the F. W. Woolworth Co., presented by Mr. A. K. Hostetter, of Lancaster.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society.

A Bibliography of Syracuse History, from the Onondaga Historical Association.

The Wisconsin Magazine of History for September, and proceedings of the Wisconsin Historical Society at its 67th annual meetings.

The Snyder County Historical Society Bulletin.

The forty-ninth annual report of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

A muzzle loading revolver picked up on the Gettysburg battlefield the day after the battle, presented by the family of Henry G. Lipp, deceased.

A spray of edelweiss gathered by President Buchanan on the Alps while touring Switzerland, presented by Mrs. Mary N. Robinson.

A roster of a company of volunteers, commanded by Captain George Hambright, of the 121st Regiment under Colonel Jeremiah Mosher, which encamped at York 26 August, 1814, on which are enrolled twelve officers and sixty-three privates, also presented by Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, of Lancaster.

HARRY STEHMAN, Librarian.

The report was accepted as read and a vote of thanks was extended the donors.

The Treasurer's report is as follows:

1920.

Sept. 4. Date of last meeting.

Balance on hand	\$452.77
G. W. Steinman	1,000.00
Receipts and Dues	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,472.77
Expenses	151.21

Oct. 1. Balance in Treasury\$1,321.56

Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

The Treasurer called attention to the fact that as the Society had a large balance in the Treasury it might be well to think about investing some of it. He suggested United States Liberty Bonds as a good investment. A motion was made by Mr. Hostetter that the matter be given consideration. It was decided that the President, Judge C. I. Landis, and the Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, be authorized to give this matter the consideration called for in the motion.

Mention was appreciatively made of the clause in the will of the late Miss Armstrong bequeathing to the Society the annuity of three hundred dollars.

The Treasurer presented a bill for \$38.67 from the New Era Printing Company which was ordered to be paid.

There was one new application for membership, Dr. George R. Huber, of Lancaster.

The application under the rules of the Society was held over until the next meeting for action.

The applicants presented at the September meeting were elected.

They were:

Mr. and Mrs. Paris Snyder, Lititz, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Little, Silver Spring, Lancaster Co.

Mr. Reah Stauffer, 246 E. Ross Street.

Mr. J. Jacques Stunzi, Lititz Pike, Lancaster.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Capp, 126 N. Prince St.

Mrs. Charles A. Fon Dersmith, 540 N. Duke Street.

Miss Ina B. Kieffer, 41 N. Prince St.

The President, Judge Landis, announced that a communication from Toronto University having been received requesting two of our pamphlets for review, viz., The Loyalists of Lancaster county by Dr. Diffenderffer, he had had them sent and hoped the Society approved, as it was a customary thing to do. The Society approved the President's action.

Mr. Hostetter reported that the Andre Letter which Mr. Wm. Barratt had requested at the September meeting and which the Society instead of approving action allowing the letter to go out of our Archives ordered a photograph to be taken instead. such photograph had been taken by Darmstaetter, photographers, and sent to Mr. Barratt.

A letter from Captain Dillin asking the Society to help him to get data for the collection of rifles and weapons which he was desirous to use in elaborating a book on the subject was read. A great deal of interest was taken in the letter and a considerable discussion followed, in which Judge Landis and Mr. Hostetter took part. There was no action taken on the letter.

The paper of the evening, entitled The Lutheran Church of Strasburg, was read by Mr. William Worner, its author. The paper was most interesting and a very interesting discussion followed.

The meeting adjourned at nine o'clock.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1920

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

RAFTING ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

By D. F. MAGEE, Esq.

MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 9.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1920

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Rafting on the Susquehanna.

BY D. F. MAGEE, ESQ.

Rafting on the Susquehanna began as a steady business within the first decade of our existence as a nation, and gradually grew to very large proportions for 60 to 70 years and then gradually slackened for a decade or more and finally ceased altogether in about 1890, after which the sight of a raft or ark passing below Marietta was a great rarity.

The period of its great prosperity was from 1790 to 1870 and it lasted entirely just about 100 years.

The story of it is interesting and rather a romantic one. Its pursuit called into action a class of rugged, hardy daring men, who, like the old pioneers in the early days in Pennsylvania, these men were also pioneers into the entry into the forests primeval that clad the hills of the Susquehanna along both the east and west branches and reached northward even to and across the southern border line of the state of New York.

These hills were then a wilderness and limitless forests of white pine grew thereon. This was a species and kind of pine that was unsurpassed in the quality of timber it furnished to the industries of our country. In strength, lightness, straightness, and endurance in weather exposure, whether used in the masts and spars of our fleets of sailing ships of that day; or as building lumber in millions of our houses, barns, bridges, mills and factories, the quality of the Pennsylvania white pine at that day has never been equalled since by any lumber grown in the east.

This wood seemed to defy the inroads of decay and the writer hereof knows of several houses in our county and a number of our covered bridges that have stood for 100 years, and in several instances the houses for considerably greater periods. Yet the timber in them of white pine is perfectly sound today, and would last many years longer yet, than any new kind that we can buy.

Therefore, the lumber was a necessity for the building up and growth of our country and during many years of that time there was no other possible way to transport it to the sections of our country where it was most urgently needed than by rafting it in the log form from the wild sections in which it grew.

The Susquehanna River was the only river available for that purpose. It reached in its long and winding courses from the edge of New York State to tide water at the head of the Chesapeake Bay. For more than half of the period covered by this business, railroads and canals were practically unknown and even after their development were totally inadequate to handle this kind of traffic.

As Lancaster County then included in its territory all of the land in the

Susquehanna Valley for some miles above Harris' Ferry and Clark's Ferry to the Maryland line with the exception of the County of York, which had recently been created, it naturally fell to Lancaster County to supply the men from her comparatively thicker population to fill the ranks of the rivermen of the early day, and well did she respond to the call. They came almost exclusively from the English-speaking section; Little Britain, Fulton, the Drumores, Martic and the Donegals, including the present boroughs of Washington, Columbia, Marietta and Middletown.

Pilot Town and Port Deposit, just over the Maryland line, likewise furnished a fair quota of the raft men.

There were three distinct branches of this work carried on during three different periods of the year—the one being the cutting and hauling of the trees from the forest and placing the same by the banks of the Susquehanna or some one of its tributaries ready for the rafting to begin. This was called the "logging" and the season for this began in August and continued through fall and winter until early spring. The felling of the trees was the first process and took the early fall season, which time all lumbermen know is the best to fell timber trees, beginning in August. The next step was dragging it on skids or sleds, or often sending down the steep hills and mountains by long chutes from high up on hill tops to the creek or river bottom. This was the winter's work, performed best and easiest in the winter's snows, which always covered those high altitudes throughout the winter. Then as spring approached and swelling buds foretold the breaking up of the ice-bound streams, skilled and practiced men by various means in various ways gathered and placed the millions of logs in the streams, often floating them singly, one after another, in the smaller streams, usually called "log drives," down to the larger streams and into small lakes or ponds, especially arranged for that purpose, where men trained in this line bound and built them into rafts.

This process, though apparently crude and simple, resulted in very strong and effective binding and was done as follows:

The logs for one raft were all lined up side by side in the water, or on ice frozen over the pond or stream where the raft was to start on its journey. The craftsman then laid across each end of his raft about 3 feet back from the front of the logs and from the rear in the same manner and at right angles thereto a row of green saplings, some 4 or 5 inches in diameter. Next, close to each side of the saplings, which were called "lashing sticks," he bored an auger hole several inches deep in each and every log. He then placed astride of his lashing stick a bow or yoke made of green white oak, flat, some 5 inches wide, with the end turned down to go into the auger holes of each log, he having prepared a number ahead. After inserting them in the auger holes, wedges made of white oak also were driven in beside them, which secured the ends of the bows strongly into the log. Thus these "lashings," as the whole outfit, pole, yoke and wedge was called, bound every log tight and firmly into the raft, as closely beside one another as it was practical to place them. These rafts usually when made up in the smaller streams were narrow in width, say 10 or 12 feet, and were called "puppy" rafts. After bringing them down into the waters of the Susquehanna they were

doubled up by lashing two or more together in the same manner, side by side, and were then made to a width not to exceed 30 feet and two or three of these rafts were coupled together one behind the other by a skillful means of breaking joints by moving a certain number of the logs forward or backwards, so as to lap into and secure the raft following it. When thus made up the raft was 30 feet wide by from 200 to 300 feet long.

In that size and shape they were floated down the Susquehanna River to Port Deposit into tide water, being carried along solely by the current of the swiftly flowing river. After reaching Port Deposit they were again very much doubled up, by placing one on top of another, sometimes 3 and 4 deep, which process of piling up was accomplished by forcing the one down into the water and floating it underneath the pile instead of lifting it up and placing it on top, which, of course, would have been impossible. They were then called "floats," and were ready for their long journey by tidewater out into the Chesapeake or Delaware Bay by way of canals and went either to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York and were drawn by tugs. This, of course, was after the building of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, prior to which time Baltimore was the market for all rafts, as I shall hereinafter show.

. At this point I will return to the earlier history of the navigation of the Susquehanna River, with the dream, the plans, the probabilities, and the actual accomplished facts in the process of making it a navigable stream; and I may here remark that these dreams and plans have by no means been abandoned if we are to judge by writings, surveys, estimates and popular meetings to that end, which even now are in process of development under the direction of the national government, in part.

We must bear in mind the fact, now well known, but in the earlier days not so well understood, that the Susquehanna River is a very long and large river, drawing on an immense basin, but is very rapid flowing, with a heavy percentage of fall from its source to its mouth, and flowing throughout its length, with a few notable exceptions, over a shallow, rocky bed, hemmed in on both sides by hills, often rising to great height, and a great part of it coming from the foothills of the Alleghenies.

While there are many rapids and some places rising to the dignity of falls, yet there is none impassable in coming down, though very many of impossible passage in going up stream, under the smallest boat, even when under the highest possible power.

The earliest mention I find in history on this point is from an extract from John Penn's Journal in 1750 reciting the events of a trip made by him from Philadelphia by way of Reading and Harrisburg to Carlisle, in which he says: "From this vast forest and the expansive bed of the river, navigable to its source for craft, carrying two tons and under." Of course, Penn had never gone over the river bed into this vast forest, nor had he ever negotiated Conewago Falls, Cully's Falls, Horse Gap, Hollow Rock, or the Falls of Bald Friar, even down stream in a canoe.

Nevertheless we find from the beginning of the early settlements both in Pennsylvania and Maryland a high estimate was placed on this river as a means of transportation and communication for commercial purposes and

each state put forth strong efforts to gain control of the stream, and its advantages, breaking out at times into open hostilities, as note: "Cresops' War" and other similar military diversion and marauding parties.

Some years later, after our independence, we find the city of Baltimore bending its energies strongly to the same end, which movement became especially strong about 1795. At this time Baltimore was practically getting all of the trade which came down the river, which was growing quite heavy, and in 1799 the business men of Baltimore, aided by an appropriation of \$30,000, made by the state, expended some \$70,000 in clearing and improving the rafting channel from Columbia to Port Deposit. With part of this money they built later a short canal, starting above Bald Friar Falls, which was a dangerous point to pass over, and ending some 4 miles below at tidewater.

In 1800 note is made of the fact that the first ark came down the river safely from Columbia and on to Baltimore, carrying a load of wheat, which incident was a matter of great rejoicing in Baltimore, as showing the possibilities of their city reaping the benefit of Susquehanna Valley business.

From that time on this trade increased very largely, until in 1812 we find in a Baltimore paper the following statement: "Many large rafts are coming down the Susquehanna to Baltimore. One large float (four rafts on top of one another) said to contain 2,500,000 feet of lumber arrived." And again we find this: "The lumber which composed this raft came mostly from Chenango and Broome counties, in New York, a distance of over 400 miles from Baltimore, where seven-eighths of the lumber that comes to Baltimore is collected.

"It is sold mainly to foreign buyers, and brings prices ranging from \$9, \$17, and \$23 per thousand."

After it was found the arks could safely navigate the river clear through (they having been coming only to Middletown and Marietta prior to that date) this trade increased very materially and we find the following statement of shipping entering Baltimore in 1820 from the Susquehanna River:

200	Arks	Carrying 11,000 tons of coal
1170	Arks	Carrying 41,718 tons of general Mdse
300	Keel Boats	Carrying 500,000 bushels of wheat
1638	rafts	containing 25,000,000 feet of lumber

It would seem to be in order just here to give the reader who may not understand just what the term "ark" meant," also what was a "Keel Boat," a description of each. The ark was simply a flat-bottom boat, roughly decked and enclosed, covered with a roof on top not unlike a square-built canal boat, though not so well or expensively built, but rather roughly thrown together and fastened mainly with wooden pins to stand the stress of but one trip down the river. They were, however, built of good lumber, but so put together that at the end of their journey at Baltimore or Philadelphia, they were dismantled or knocked apart and the lumber in them sold for building purposes. As they never could be taken back up the river, this was the best method of solving the problem of navigating the river, as no doubt the lumber in Baltimore when marketed, being new and without nails, was worth more than it cost to build the ark in the lumber country.

But Pennsylvania did not intend or agree that all this business which

they easily saw would increase in years to vast proportions should pass through the ports of another state and Philadelphia especially took steps to get her share of it if possible.

Along early in 1800 the matter of internal improvements became a great question among the people of Pennsylvania. The Commonwealth was growing strong in population and wealth, and the main thing required to achieve the greatest success was a better means of transportation and commercial relations between the seaboard cities and the outlying colonies of central and northwestern Pennsylvania. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore were bidding for this business. Railroads were then unknown, therefore navigation by river route and canals took the attention of all as the only thing available. Public roads and wagon teams were totally inadequate to carry on the trade.

Starting at the suggestion and urged by Governor Mifflin some years prior to 1800 Pennsylvania got busy through its legislature. Committees were appointed, surveys made and routes sought that offered possibilities of water routes. Companies were organized and incorporated and enthusiasm grew apace until the country became canal crazy. Fifteen companies were incorporated in Pennsylvania, before 1825, and a great system was planned to connect together the Delaware and the Schuylkill, and thence the valley of the Susquehanna, Juniata, and then by way of the Allegheny and Monongahela to the Great Lakes and on to the Ohio and the Mississippi Valley. Many of them were built, but nearly all excepting four or five proved financial failures. The state government became well nigh bankrupt with the failures of these canals to earn any income or pay interest, and finally when the railroads got to running and got the business of the section they were forced out of business or bought out at a sacrifice by the railroad companies to get rid of dangerous competition. None of them was built much before 1825 excepting the Schuylkill, and the Delaware and Raritan, which made money hauling anthracite coal to the cities along their lines.

The ones with which I have to treat are three, which vitally affected the inlet finally killed all navigation of the Susquehanna, at least the lower 50 miles of it from Marietta to Port Deposit. These three were the Chesapeake and Delaware, running from the Sassafras, on the Chesapeake side of Delaware Bay at Fort Delaware; the canal or series of canals from Middletown to Lemon, thence by way of Myerstown to Reading, connecting the Schuylkill Canal to Philadelphia and the anthracite coal mines; and the third was the Susquehanna and Tidewater, running from Middletown and Columbia and thence across the river and down the western shore to Havre-de-Grace.

The operation of these canals diverted pretty much all the ark and keel boat business from the river, from Marietta down. A great deal of it went from the river at Middletown, through what was called the Union Canal, by way of Reading to Philadelphia, and Baltimore's dream of gaining this trade vanished.

How hard Baltimore fought for this trade is shown by the fact that they afterwards chartered in their own state a railroad company to run a line from Baltimore to what is now called York Haven, to tap the river at a point above Conewago Falls in order to catch the trade that went from Mid-

dletown to Philadelphia. This move was blocked, however, by the Pennsylvania Legislature flatly refusing to grant a charter across York county, on Pennsylvania soil. This proposition died for the time at least, but finally culminated in building the Pennsylvania Northern, which runs from Baltimore by way of York Haven to Harrisburg, and is now a part of the Pennsylvania system. Baltimore was hard hit again when the Chesapeake and Delaware bays were connected, as above noted, by the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, for thereafter very much of all rafting timbers that came down the Susquehanna after being piled up into floats at Port Deposit were taken through that canal and up the Delaware River to shipbuilding yards at Camden, and a very large part of the very best of it reached New York City by way of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. This shipbuilding timber was often of a length of 75 or 80 feet, and a few reached 100 feet, and there is record of one being 120 feet long.

With the diversion of the boating and arks from the river below Middletown, which occurred about 1840, rafting had sole sway on the river and was in full swing from that period until the close of the war of the Rebellion, and up into the 70's. Conditions changed considerably and supply was diminished very materially by the rapid growth of the saw mill business further up the river, centering about Williamsport and Lock Haven. The Williamsport boom was built in 1849, but did not prove strong enough to hold timber safely until 1855. A large boom was built at Linden in 1860. After their construction the number of rafts coming down from above these points was not so numerous, as the logs were floated down the river in what were called "drives" and were caught and collected in the booms. From there the timber intended to be taken down the river was rafted together. This was mainly the best qualities of white pine intended for spars and masts and to go to Camden and New York shipbuilders. Numerous mills were erected about Williamsport and throughout that section in the 70's and 80's and many of them began cutting the poorer grades of white pine, and as this was exhausted the immense hemlock forests, heretofore a despised wood, which never had been rafted down the river, began to come on the market, whither it was shipped by rail and sold under the general name of "bill stuff." At times some of the big floods did great damage, notably in 1889 and 1894, broke the booms and millions of feet of logs escaped and were carried clear down the river. A great many reached the Chesapeake Bay. These were mostly hemlock round logs, were cut very much shorter, being generally 16 or 32 feet in length.

The business methods and mechanical processes used to get these rafts into the hands of the ultimate consumer generally were about as follows:

The owners or lessees of the timber lands, consisting of millions of acres, engaged men to do the cutting of the trees and logging, these men being hired at about \$1.50 per day and boarded in lumbermen's shacks. The same men who went into the forests in August to cut and fell trees continued at the work throughout the winter by aiding in the logging, which lasted until the breaking up of hard freezing early in March. Thereafter many of the same men became raftsmen and manned the rafts with crews. A crew consisted of a pilot, a steersman, and from 4 to 8 additional men, according to the

size of the raft. The steering was done by means of two large, long oars, which were altogether some 40 feet in length each, and it took the entire crew to handle them. One of these was placed at each end of the raft, "fore and aft," as the waterman would say; firmly pivoted in the middle of the raft and balanced in the middle of the oar so as to make it handle and swing as easily as possible. The pilot was the all-important man. He had to know every fall, every rock and sand bar and the dangerous eddies and currents that lie in the rafting course, and steer his craft clear of them all. It was marvelous the knowledge of these places that he gained.

There were many pilots engaged in the business and the rule was for a pilot to take the raft from a certain point to another certain point along the river, called "stations." The longest one run was from Williamsport to Middletown, but this was often divided into two, thence from Middletown to Peach Bottom, or Fite's Eddy, and thence to Port Deposit. This rule was not always closely observed and the men sometimes changed at other points. The pilot was paid so much per raft to take the raft over his portion of the course, and out of this he paid so much per trip to each of his men, and generally leaving for himself about \$20 for the trip. The wages paid the men varied greatly at different times, though they ruled higher than the ordinary day laborer on shore. I have note of one man making \$50, for making the trip the entire length that the raft came from the mouth of Chess' Creek, which is many miles above Williamsport, to Port Deposit. Marietta became the market place for most of the spar rafts, and in rafting time it was a busy place and crowded by men in all lines of the rafting game. Purchasers came or sent their agents there to secure ship timber, especially those of the New York and Camden shipyards. Flory's hotel, in Marietta, at the corner of First and Getz streets, a rather large brick building, still standing, and now occupied as a home and a small grocery store by Morris Nagle,¹ was the headquarters for these men and often 100 or more were entertained at this hotel alone. A very large frame building once stood as an addition to the brick hotel as it stands today. Morris Nagle, now over 83 years of age, was a noted pilot and boat captain and owner pretty much all his life. Mr. Nagle began boating on the canal in 1859 and stayed with it until the end and is still hale and hearty and able to attend to business. I gained much information from him covering the period of his service. As early as 1800 Benjamin Hiestand was engaged in the lumber business at Marietta and incidentally in the rafting. His firm did a large wholesale and retail business, and are still in business there, being now known as B. F. Hiestand & Son. David Baird represented a Camden firm and was a very active and capable man in the business in the 50's and 60's. Gillingham & Cushman, of Camden, were heavy buyers of ship timber also. George Barnett & Co., was a New York firm who were regular and big buyers of rafts, and several others whose names cannot now be learned. As soon as a raft was sold every stick in it was stamped by a brand iron in several places, showing the name and brand of the purchaser. After the sale they were taken on the way to their destination, the place of business of the buyers. There was a number of men and firms along the river whose business it was to take charge of the rafts and contract to

¹ This pilot has died since this paper was first read.

deliver them safely to tidewater at Port Deposit. Among them we have learned the following, who were in business at various times, after 1840 and prior to 1870: Whittaker Webb & Co., Barnett Kennedy & Co., Thomas Kinard & Co., Moore Boyle & Co. They were mainly centered about Peach Bottom. Some noted pilots plied the river during that long period, but I have only been able to learn the names of those after 1840, as given me by several old pilots who are still living at a great age. Those that came into Marietta from up the river were: Christ Nagle, Martin Eisenberger, Morris Nagle, Ike Hipple, Fred. Waller, Lynn Waller, Johnny Appolt. Those plying between Marietta and Port Deposit were: John Kennedy, Isaac Morris, Parker B. Shank, James Barnett, William F. Coleman, Washington Whittaker, Lindsey Lee, Thomas Moore, Wm. R. Griffiths, John Ritchy, Chas. Ritchy, Geo. W. Whitaker, John Moore, and James McCullough.

Morris Nagle and Martin Eisenberger, of Marietta; Wm. F. Coleman and Parker B. Shank, of Peach Bottom, are among those who were pilots prior to 1860, still living and in good health, and all over 80 years of age. They were live, active men; men of red blood, that dared to do, and since passing from the rafting business have all established businesses of their own and are most highly esteemed in their communities.

All still live by the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna, the scene of their earliest work and their best achievement. Washington Whittaker was among the early pilots who later became prominent in the business. He is long since dead, but his son, Geo. W. Whittaker,² took his place in the rank of pilots, immediately after the War of the Rebellion, at the age of 19 years, and followed it to the end. He was the youngest pilot who was allowed to take a raft down the river. He is still living, over 70 years of age, with his good lady, likewise the daughter of a pilot. They are the proud parents of ten children, who are now fighting life's battles for themselves, and making a big success of business in their various lines.

Rafting was more or less of a dangerous business, as many rafts were wrecked by unseen rocks, "stoved," as the rivermen call it, and sometimes the crew were plunged into the icy waters to swim for it. But this "stoving" of a raft did not mean that it was lost, as no part of it would sink. It might be pretty well wrecked. The lashings broke in places, sometimes purposely cut with an axe to free and float it from the rock, but the crew would usually be able to salvage it, recover the severed parts or sections and by floating them into some still water cove or shelter, they would re-lash and re-form it and take it through safely.

Among the most dangerous places in the river from Middletown down were Conewago Falls, which lies at or about the entrance of Conewago Creek. It is now utilized to great advantage in the building of the York Haven dam, and helps to form a fine natural water power. Other points where there were more or less of risks that took skillful handling by pilot and crew were: Turkey Hill, Frey's, Cully's Falls, just below McCall's Ferry dam; the Horse Gap, at Peach Bottom; Fanny's Gap, about a mile below, was very narrow and swift; it was only 32 feet wide, hence all rafts had to be less than that and were never made wider than 30 feet. Bald Friar Falls, in which was

² This pilot died since this paper was read.

Hollow Rock, was considered very dangerous and rafts and boats alike were often wrecked there and some lives have been lost.

The crew, after delivering their rafts at the end of their run, to the next crew to take them on, immediately returned by foot along the path by the river course, back to the starting point on their run, ready to take out the next raft in turn. Occasionally some of the men would have a horse or mule which they would take down on the raft and then ride him back again to the starting point, but this was exceptional. After the Susquehanna and Tide-water Canal was built, the crews between Fite's Eddy and Marietta would boat across the river and catch canal boats to Marietta going up the west side and save themselves a 15 or 20-mile walk. Prior to that they would follow the plan of having a team meet them at the Eddy or at McCall's Ferry, haul them to Lancaster and thence go by train to Marietta. This, of course, after railroads got in operation.

As civilization progressed and the cities and towns were built along the Susquehanna Valley many saw mills became established in these towns and used up a very large percentage of the lumber in the building trade. White and yellow pine, and later hemlock bill stuff was drawn upon heavily for these purposes. Harrisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Muncie and Shamokin, as well as many smaller towns and the outlying farm settlements were big consumers, and much was shipped by rail from the larger cities to all parts of the state, so that the main lumber that passed down the river after about 1860 was shipbuilding, which had to be of finest quality and in very long sticks.

To feed the canal and furnish power for saw mills and other manufacturing industries, a number of dams were built along the west branch. These dams in their order from Clearfield County down were: West Branch, Queen's Run, Lock Haven, Williamsport, Muncie, Lewisburg and Shamokin, where the east and west branches came together. Below that were Green's Dam, Clark's Ferry and Columbia.

These dams were really an aid to safe rafting. Deep water covered the rocks and bars. The flow was not so swift. Each dam was provided with a chute in the form of a spillway, over which raft and ark could pass safely. Besides this, they formed fairly safe places to tie up over night as well also as temporary booms to hold logs for mills that were built along the river side. Harrisburg became quite important in many ways in the rafting days. It was not at the end of a run, but was the stopping place over night for many raftsmen, and the men made use of accommodations in passing. The City Hotel, Baumgardner's, the Farmers' and White Hall were favorite stopping places. Facilities for tying up the rafts, as also for holding or switching them to the Harrisburg saw mills and lumbermen on both sides of the river were provided and extensively used in the rafting season.

The men of that period usually were what we would today call "hard drinkers"; the harder they worked the more they ate and drank, and their lives were arduous ones. Hotels in abundance were found at the end of each run and from 4 to 6 at each place was the rule. Whiskey cost but 3 cents a drink and it was pure rye, distilled in Lancaster County. They seldom drank to intoxication, as their business required a level head and steady, strong hand, and the evidence is that a large number of the pilots at least have lived to

an extreme old age. Excessively high floods frequently occurred and did much damage and gave great trouble to the rivermen and owners of timber. Booms and dams which were heavily stocked with millions of logs awaiting rafting or to be cut at the saw mills would be swept away. In 1832 there was an exceedingly destructive flood and record high water. In later years, in 1884, 1889, and in May, 1894, were among the last big ones. In 1894, 75,000,000 feet of lumber was swept down the river, and in 1889, better known as the Johustown Flood, equal damage was done. The writer hereof remembers watching this flood at Peach Bottom and all day long logs ran down the river so thickly as to be in continual touch with one another, and a lumber jack with his spurs might have crossed them by jumping from one to the other. I also saw them afterwards strewn along the east shore of the Chesapeake Bay from Betterton to the Patapsco. It took large forces of men nearly a whole year to gather them into rafts again and finally take them into port. For this the companies doing the work received \$1 per log. It will be remembered each log is stamped with the owner's mark, and every owner's log can thus be secured and grouped together. However, 20 per cent. of all the logs were never recovered. The first saw mill was built in the Lycoming County section in 1794, but saw mills did not come extensively in a commercial way until about 1825 or 1830. The first canals began to be built and used in about 1828 to 1836, and the first boom was finished for use at Williamsport in 1851, but it was soon swept away, being replaced by another in 1856, which was a safe one and would hold 300,000,000 feet of logs. About the time they began the building of canals and before the lines paralleling in the Susquehanna were in use, many new canal boats and lighters were fully built up the river and brought down to Port Deposit and to tidewater through the rafting channels of the river. In fact, the story of rafting on the Susquehanna is closely interwoven with the story of the building and the operation of the early canal. The same men engaged alternately in both occupations, according to the time of year; and the canal boat captain of the summer months was often seen piloting rafts in the early spring; but this paper is already filled, and I can give no space to the interesting story of canals and canal boatmen. At this day all of this is changed, even within the lifetime of some of our old people. The exhaustion of the pine forests, the building of immense saw mills, the construction of railroads everywhere, have all combined to relegate the old-time method to history. The customs, the methods and the men, have all passed away together, after 100 years of wondrous activity, in which millions and perhaps billions of dollars' worth of lumber was added to our commercial and real wealth. Lancaster County will no longer see the picturesque scene of the rivermen and the activities of the riverman's life, all have passed from view and followed the procession of the old frontier's man and the Indian, but they will ever fill a notable niche in the annals of our county's history.

Minutes of the November Meeting.

LANCASTER, PA., November 5, 1920.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting in their auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building this evening. In the absence of the President during the earlier part of the evening the meeting was opened with Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, second Vice-President, in the chair. The meeting opened at the usual hour, 7:30.

The minutes of the October meeting were read and approved—as read.

The Librarian's report was read by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. John Summy, in the absence of the Librarian. It follows:

During the past couple of weeks the Librarian has been assisted materially by Mrs. Hostetter, Miss Spindler and Mr. Summy in compiling a list of the Society's pamphlets at present available for sale and exchange purposes, and the exact number of each on hand. This involves considerable work and more persons should volunteer to help. It should be completed soon, also, for cold weather may set in at any time, and no heat is provided for the third floor of this building.

There are many relics now in the possession of the Society, which are stored on the third floor also, and which the Librarian believes should be listed and labeled where it has not already been done, so that it may be known readily what is available when there is need or that if displayed each article may be the better identified. The published lists of donations in the pamphlet during the past ten or more years furnish this information; but the listing and tagging will require considerable work. The membership, however, is large and there should be volunteers to help.

A small bookcase for the first floor room is also needed. There is space for one between the two doors behind the Speaker's table, or near it on the south side. The present cases in the room are already more than properly filled and books cannot be placed where they should be. A second-hand bookcase would serve the purpose sufficiently well at present.

Publication of the Society's pamphlets has been greatly retarded because of the inability to get a certain manuscript for the May number, until recently and also to receive certain "cuts" for illustrative purposes; but the trouble is now ended and two pamphlets are in the hands of the printer now, with the assurance that those and the more recent issues will be published speedily.

The following exchanges and donations have been received during the past month:

A Civil War powder flask, from Mrs. Margaret E. Lipp and daughter.

A very old account book containing many historic local names, from Mr. Henry C. Shenk.

Kings "Philadelphia and Notable Philadelphians," from Mr. Christian E. Metzler, of Boston.

Photograph of Judge John B. Livingston, from the Examiner-New Era.

Biography of Syracuse County, from the Onondaga Historical Association.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol 59, No. 4.

Annual Report of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

The Wisconsin Magazine of History, Sept., 1920.

The Loyalists of Pennsylvania, from the Ohio State University.

Annals of Iowa, July, 1920, from The Historical Department of Iowa.

The Washington Historical Quarterly, October, 1920, from the Washington State Historical Society.

Descendants of John Thompson, by McAllister, presented by T. Burd Zell.

John Franklin Meginnis, The Man and His Work, from the Lycoming Historical Society.

Historic Buildings now Standing in New York erected prior to eighteen hundred.

Signed,

HARRY L. STEHMAN, *Librarian.*

The Librarian's report was approved. No special action was taken with regard to the suggestion to secure a bookcase. A vote of thanks was cordially given to all donors and the Secretary was instructed to send same.

The Treasurer's Report is as follows:

1920

Oct. 5. Date of last meeting.

Balance on hand	\$1.321.56
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Receipts	40.00
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	<u>\$1.361.56</u>
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Expenses	38.67
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Nov. 5. Amt. in Treasury	<u>\$1.322.89</u>
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Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer reported two bills from The New Era Printing Company and requested that an order be granted for their payment. The order was granted, the bills amounting to \$8.24.

Dr. George R. Huber, 24 E. Orange St., City, was elected to membership.

Mr. George Erisman presented a motion that the Society take some action towards participating in the pageant to be given by the Playground Association commemorating the tercentenary anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. A discussion followed. Miss Orr suggested that it would be fitting for the Society to characterize something historically symbolic. Mr. Summy reminded the Society that the matter had been brought up before and that it had not met with approval as it was thought to be out of the province of the Society's work; the line of work that is taken up by the Society is entirely different. It was finally decided to refer it to the Executive Committee for action.

Several letters were presented asking the aid of the Society in tracing

genealogical data for the various writers. It was decided that as the work of the Society is distinctly historical and not genealogical, that the writers be referred to professional genealogists.

The general question of Library privileges came up for discussion, as the Library was not generally open to the public or to members. A discussion followed and it was decided to refer the whole matter to the Library Committee consisting of Mr. I. C. Arnold (Chairman), Mr. D. B. Landis and Miss Adaline Spindler, President Judge C. I. Landis, *ex officio*.

The Chair suggested that inasmuch as the announcement of the meeting of the evening had not appeared in the local daily papers that there ought to be a special member whose duty it should be to see that such announcements be made. He therefore appointed the Secretary to undertake this office and suggested that all information to be presented, such as the papers to be read with title and author be sent to the Secretary in time for such announcement.

The Chair also announced that a communication had been received to the effect that a desk formerly owned and used by President Buchanan was known to be for sale and suggested that the Society purchase it. There was no action taken by the Society on this point.

The paper of the evening was prepared and read by David Magee, Esq., entitled "Rafting on the Susquehanna." The paper was very interesting. The subject was treated extensively and many facts brought out on rafting and various lumber camps and sawmills along the river that had either never been known or long forgotten, as they had never been recorded. The paper evoked much interesting discussion and comment and some personal experiences. Some "rafting parties" were recalled by some of the members who took part in these social affairs. The dangers encountered on these excursions were emphasized; the Algerines or River pirates were talked about—and interesting anecdotes were told of some of the old raftsmen. Mention was made of the fact that in 1800 the Lancaster Intelligencer advertised the Hiestand sawmill.

A meeting of the Library Committee and also of the Executive Committee after the adjournment of the regular meeting was announced. The meeting was then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,

Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1920

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

JOHN VOGAN, FOUNDER OF VOGANVILLE,
By HOWARD M. HOFFMAN.

EXCERPTS FROM POEM BY DR. EDWIN AUGUSTUS
ATLEE AND COMMENT,
By ADALINE B. SPINDLER.

MINUTES OF DECEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 10.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA

1920

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John Vogan Founder of Voganville.

By H. M. HOFFMAN.

In the township of Earl, at the western side of said district, is located the village of Voganville, a hamlet sequestered, and isolated from trolley lines, railroads or modernly macadamized highways; yet within close proximity to this village was born a man whose life is full of history and importance to mankind—John Vogan, born on March 22, 1782. His parents emigrated from Ireland, from the County of Caven on the Emerald Isle. His father was James Vogan, born in 1744, about the time of the outbreak of King George's War with our colonies, and his mother, Margaret, was born in 1752, not far from where her spouse was born or about the time when the French were contemplating drawing a line of forts along the Ohio to confine the English to the country east of the Alleghenies. Mr. Vogan erected the first house in this town in 1839 during Martin Van Buren's administration. Some part of the original building is still standing at the southeast corner in the center of the town. To beautify his lawn he planted a walnut tree there, which tree has grown quite large and is still standing. Mr. Vogan was not inclined matrimonially and consequently was never married.

Several years after the erection of this primitive house which was a frame one, he established a brick yard on his farm east of the town where bricks were made with a single mould and by hand and burnt in the kiln by wood. These bricks were carried by boys singly and laid in the sun to dry temporarily before being placed in the oven to burn. Of these bricks Mr. Vogan erected about half the houses of the town, generally superintending the work of construction himself. Later on he disposed of the buildings or rented them at a reasonable profit, thus starting the foundation of his accumulation of wealth in later years. He was in the real estate business of some magnitude and owned hundreds of acres of land in this part of the county. His holdings later on extended to West Earl, Ephrata, East Earl, and East Cocalico townships; he also owned a number of properties in Lancaster and Philadelphia. He used good judgment and business tact in buying this real estate which consequently enhanced his profit in disposing of his property. His life was characterized by eleemosynary propensities, which he emphasized shortly before his death in his last will and testament which contains forty-five different bequests. From his servants he never exacted any strenuous labors and remembered every one of them substantially at his death. The most prominent bequest he made, and one that is a standing monument to his memory and life, is a substantial sum of money left in trust, the interest to be appropriated annually for the purchase of coal for the poor and indigent of Voganville. This bequest can be found in his will, recorded in the Register's Office of Lancaster County in Record Book of Wills.

Volume X, at page 575, and the fifth item. His will has been strictly adhered to in this respect, and during some of these intervening years since 1863, the interest on the fund which he provided had not all been used, owing to varying circumstances connected with the families of this town; consequently this excess of interest has been added to the principal, which today has trebled in amount; aggregating a neat and substantial fund for this useful purpose, for a small village like Voganville. We doubt if there is any other town in the county that has a similar charity compared to the size of this town; and many poor families should be imbued with a true spirit of gratitude and love while sitting by their warm fireside so comfortable through the charitable disposition of our venerable friend, the subject of this sketch. Through his generosity it was made possible to erect the "Union Church" at this place notwithstanding he never had connected himself with any religious sect. He also contributed to the financial aid of the Groffdale Mennonite Church, an old stone building since replaced by a modern church edifice near the site of the settlement many years ago by Hans Graef. From a dozen to fifteen families receive their coal from the fund provided by Mr. Vogan.

Several years ago the Post Office Department decided to discontinue the post office at this place, contending that all the patrons could easily be served by an R. D. route and had actually posted up a placard in the office the latter part of June stating that the office would be discontinued on the first of July, which was a comparatively short time to make any effort to restrain the postal authorities from so doing. But the writer of this sketch being desirous of retaining the history and memory of its founder, drew up a petition several days prior, praying the postal authorities to retain the office, if for no other purpose than not to distract any reminiscence from such a public spirited benefactor. A copy of this petition was mailed to Washington, and another copy given to our worthy Congressman, Hon. W. W. Griest, who through his kind efforts, and intervention saved the day, and the little post office named after the founder of the town is still on the map. Politically our worthy friend was a staunch Republican, and cast his initial ballot for Thomas Jefferson, and his last vote was for our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. He never aspired to any office, although frequently tendered the support of his friends to this effect, rather preferring the life of a retired yeoman, taking great pride in his old "Conestoga" wagon with a selected team of six well-tried steeds, one of which teams was found on every one of his farms and all of which made periodical trips to Philadelphia to convey different agricultural products from the garden spot to the metropolis of the state. During his illness, which lasted only some few days, in 1863, when the Civil War between North and South was at its height in our country, he expressed the desire to see slavery forever obliterated from our country, but the grim reaper claimed him as a victim and called him hence before his wish was realized. The town and the community lost in him a good, true and benevolent man; a man whose kind and charitable disposition is realized substantially every year and whose benevolent bequest will forever remain a lasting monument to his memory.

The data and history above set out are correct, and authentic, as the writer gained his knowledge of them from his father, who was a close friend

of the subject of our sketch and had many pleasing and domestic episodes with Mr. Vogan, and, by the way, lived in the first house Mr. Vogan erected in the village. Squire C. S. Hoffman executed the will of the departed philanthropist, and did all his legal business locally, for many years.

A prominent monument in the Union Cemetery towering above all the others in Voganville, marks the last resting place of this beloved man.

An Outline with Excerpts from "The Life of Eugenius Laude Watts," A Poem by Edwin Augustus Atlee, M.D.

BY ADALINE BREAM SPINDLER.

An incident as related some few years ago by our esteemed fellow member, now departed, Hon. W. U. Hensel, made quite an impression on the writer of this paper. He told us that a short time previous to his story while journeying along a country road a basketful of books was offered him for a very small sum of money. He purchased the lot and examined them at his leisure. One of them furnished the theme for the very interesting paper which was the result of his incident. He said on that occasion: "Friends, if you ever have offered to you a basketful of books for a reasonable sum, take them, you are sure to find at least one that will repay you for your outlay and most probably others that may prove very interesting."

It was the writer's good fortune, recently, to have such a "basketful" of books come her way, but the basket wasn't with them; instead a rare old bed spread, much more interesting. The collection of books accompanying it contained many more than "one" of rare interest. It is one of these which furnishes the subject of this paper. "Eugenius Laude Watts, A Poem, the author Edwin Augustus Atlee, M.D., Philadelphia."

With regard to the subject of this biography he says in the first stanza:

• "Truth I shall write but think me not to blame
If from your ken I hide his real name."

and in the preface he says the *Poem* is part of the real biography of an individual now living, with whom the author has been intimately acquainted from childhood.

The *Poem*, as he calls it, is not conspicuous for its merit as such, in fact in many places, as he says of it himself, "Good judges cannot fail to detect (it) as the work of a tyro." Then we must remember he was not a poet by profession; he was a physician. Dr. Watts was a Lancaster man and as there are numerous incidents which refer to historical facts and eminent persons I make no apology for my subject as not being one of historical significance.

Of his birthplace the Poem says—and it gives you an insight into the nature, style and status of the poetry:

"Near where meand'ring Conestoga laves
The soil luxuriant, with his limpid waves,
Stands the fair LANCASTER, the well known pride
Of Cities inland . . .

* * * * *

Of Parentage not mean, Eugenius here
First Light beheld, and breath'd the vital Air

* * * * *

A gen'rous Father's hand the Table spread;
His num'rous offspring, healthful shar'd the bread,
Earn'd by his labours in his Country's Cause;
Dispensing from the *Bench* her equal Laws."

The father of Eugenius, as we see, was a lawyer and a judge—the head of a large family. Of his mother he says:

"A pious mother, too, with anxious care
Suppliant for them preferr'd the daily Pray'r,
Pointed and led them in the heav'nly road,
Thro' patient self-denial unto God."

This and succeeding lines, gives a true historical picture of the typical good old Lancaster home. The author stops to foretell of Eugenius:

"Ah had the stripling, *then* her worth but known
Ere childhood's tender, heedless years had flown;
What Joys substantial—what unsullied Bliss,
Had oft, instead of Wretchedness, been his;
While in loose Pleasure well nigh swallow'd up,
He drank, inebriated, of fell *Circe's* cup!"

A PICTURE OF SCHOOL LIFE AS LANCASTER AFFORDED IN EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Eugenius was sent to school to Madam Anderson at the age of four years Of her is said:

"... in A, B, C, well skill'd,
As Fame reports, full well her station fill'd:
Save that no frown e'er chill'd with boding fear,
The little urchins rang'd around her Chair;

* * * * *

Hers was the novel Plan, her little School,
Not by Severity, but Love to rule."

Eugenius's progress at school was so rapid that before long a master was chosen to whom he went. The master evidently proved to be a tyrant, because to this one he went but one year and then "the dread Tyrant he with joy forsook."

"Successive Pedagogues their art employ'd
On young Eugenius. Each in turn annoy'd
His back and hands, and head, and e'en his ears,
With ferule, rope, and fingers. Oft the Tears
In briny floods, his num'rous wrongs bespoke;
While silent suffering the vengeful stroke.

Severe the chastisement—he knew not why.
 For, certes, all confess'd him a smart boy.
 First in his class was he, unless disgrac'd
 By fault, suppos'd or real: ne'er displac'd
 By boy superior, or in age or wit;
 Yet could he ne'er the happy secret hit,
 Of pleasing those whom most he wish'd to please—
 An Art which some could practise at their ease.
 True, he was forward, and some call'd him proud;
 Eugenius this, in some degree, allow'd.
 A little fond of Mischief eke was he,
 And at a joke would chuckle merrily.
 Quite off his guard, sometimes the little fool,
 Would play his Pranks, and laugh aloud in School.
 Yet conscious of his faults, he freely own'd.
 When Punishment was just; nor ever shunn'd
 The merited correction, tho' severe.
 Save when they beat his head, or pull'd his ear—
 A mode of chastisement quite common then.
 And practised too by sanctimonious men,
 Who could demurely pray and preach on Sunday;
 But ne'er forget Rattan or Rope on Monday.
 This fav'rite Plan of pulling, and of banging.
 Resembled the mild English Law of Hanging:
 For whether the offense was great or small.
 One punishment alike awaited all."

These pedagogues seem to have had their favorites and on one occasion when a particular favor had been shown to one of them at Eugenius's expense and his rival won the prize of a big red apple which Eugenius had a right to expect, after school

"When the school boys issued forth for home
 Eugenius eyed his Foe, and following close,
 O'ertook him, and administered a dose,
 Which some might name, Cathartic pugilistic."

Some busybody quickly carried the tale back to the master, who gave hasty and peremptory orders to have Eugenius brought back to him and waited in school for his appearance.

"But well foreseeing evil, this young sinner
 Chose rather to go home and eat his dinner:
 Than risk what he conceived perchance might come,
 Namely what honest 'Paddy gave the Drum."

When the matter was brought to his father's attention we get a picture of the worthy judge, his father, in the lines:

"Full well the stripling's honour'd Sire I knew:
 In purpose firm, and generous and true:

Kind though he was, and merciful; yet just,
 And, as a Parent, faithful to his trust.
 In Chastisement, perhaps somewhat severe,
 Yet could he not inflict without a Tear."

And of the punishment inflicted the following lines explain:

"So when the fabled Jove his vengeance hurl'd,
 To deal destruction on a guilty World:
 Swift-pinion'd Love, midway the Lightnings seiz'd
 Smil'd in the Sov'reign's face—and his fierce wrath appeas'd!"

Which means the father forgave him without punishment.

Eugenius, humbled in mind and manner, sought pardon from the master and his sometime rival whom he had given the "Cathartic pugilistic" and was forgiven by both.

The author apologizes for the lengthy story, when he fears that his readers may consider it too wordy, in the following lines:

"Yet one *Longinian* beauty they'll commend—
 The Story has beginning, middle, end!"

ONE OF THE CONESTOGA'S WELL KNOWN DEATH TRAPS CHRONICLED.

"Our Pilgrimage, whatever some may dream
 The impress bears of PROVIDENCE SUPREME."

Another bard has said in fewer words what it has taken our poet sixteen lines to convey:

"There is a Divinity that shapes our ends
 Rough-hew them how we may."

The poet makes mention on several occasions of what he terms the miraculous intervention of an all-seeing Providence. On this occasion he makes mention of how on a summer's holiday he and a number of companions went to fish and swim in the Conestoga and how he, resolving to "show off" by doing an extra strenuous stunt started to wade and swim backwards to the Deep Hole (an excavation near the river's center) evidently one of the Conestoga's many springs that bubble up from the bed of the river. Like the boy in the fable who called "Wolf" once too often so Eugenius bantered his companions by making believe he was drowning and when they came to his assistance laughed at them. Finally they ran away when he really was drowning. He was saved and the assistance that did come after the final struggle was over and he lay apparently lifeless at the bottom does seem miraculous. His father's servant, John, riding down to the river to fish saw from a distance the boy, not knowing who it was, go down for the last time. Urging his horse into the stream he searched and found him, brought him to shore where after considerable effort he was resuscitated. And here we

find an early custom which is now, doubtless to our detriment, nearly obsolete. When the family, who are at tea when Eugenius and the servant come in, learn of the occurrence :

“A silent pause ensued when at the word
Of venerated Sire, with one accord,
The happy Family, on bended knee,
Approach'd, in Pray'r and Praise, the DEITY.”

It may be mentioned incidentally that John, the servant, came in for praise and reward.

From the standpoint of the Lancaster County Historical Society we are interested in this narrative in so far as it gives us glimpses of Lancaster, descriptions and events, and it is on this phase that I shall dwell more particularly.

A CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

After a lifelong residence in Lancaster City we find Eugenius's father exchanging town life for the country.

“A time-worn Mansion was his humble choice,
Remote from pageantry and empty noise.
A few well cultured Acres of rich ground,
Did the romantic Edifice surround.
A stream of purest Water, at the Door,
Thro' conduits from a distant Fount, did pour
Its ceaseless bounty, which the wants supplied
Of Man and beast and fowl; and serv'd beside,
By well-directed channels from a Ditch,
The Mead, and neighb'ring Garden, to enrich.
Well-stock'd with various Fruits, an Orchard, too,
With pendant boughs, here stood, to charm the view.
And tempt the palate. There, a Spring-house cool,
Of Milk and Butter, and etcet'ras, full;
Beneath a spreading Weeping Willow stood.
And in return for shade, its Roots supplied with Food.
Here, when at leisure from Forensic Care,
He hop'd, within his Family, to share.
The sweets of calm Retirement, where the Mind.
In Joys domestic, might true solace find.
No cultur'd Neighbor, now, with kindred Soul
His converse daily shared, or social Bowl;
The honest German, whose untutor'd breast,
No wish beyond his fertile Grounds possess'd.
Here dwelt, unenvious of the pamper'd Great;
His all of life entomb'd in his Estate.
Yet neither ennui nor discontent,
The Sire assail'd. His placid hours were spent,
In wholesome Toil; or whiles, reclin'd at ease,

The moral Tale, or fav'rite Book, would please;
 Or home-made Music's soft enchanting notes
 From well-strung Instruments, and well tuned Throats;
 For, Wife and Daughters could the Spinnet play,
 And with symphonious Voices tune the lay:
 Eugenius, too, with voice and Fiddlestring,
 The Concert joined and knew to play and sing.
 In Joys like these, their tranquil hours would pass,
 Enliven'd sometimes by the temp'rate Glass
 Of sparkling Cider, or the costly juice
 Of Grape, or Currant for more common use.
 Nor liv'd they to themselves: Their welcome Door
 Was ever open to the sick and poor;
 Dispensing Raiment, Medicine and Food,
 They learn'd the Surgery of doing Good."

This is a pleasing picture of a well-to-do large family in a typical Lancaster home in the early days and is still in vogue.

Home life is so delightful to Eugenius that it is some time before he returns to school which he eventually does and resumes his studies with zest. One summer morning it is related he had just taken up his books to go to school, which was called at six o'clock, when he had a sudden presentiment that his mother was dying. On telling his aunt about it she tried to overcome his superstitious notion as she called it. She gave her permission, however, to his going home and he started immediately, not waiting for breakfast. Home was ten miles away but when he arrived he found he was just in time to see his mother for the last time alive. She expired soon after his arrival.

For two years he remained the companion of his father. "In toil corporeal and by cares perplexed," during which was developed a decided tendency to conduct and manner of life quite unexemplary and then he was sent to Dickinson College. As we read we gather that Eugenius has a brilliant mind, fond of athletics and quite an adept in all sports and has a great wit. With these qualities and some unscrupulous fellow students he begins a chapter which leads to the most serious consequences, among which we find a duel fought and won. Some time after this event an epidemic breaks out at his home of which his father is a victim. This takes him home once more. He himself contracts the disease but shortly recovers. His father, for awhile, seems to get better, but the disease eventually proves fatal.

"E'en on the judgment seat, in evil hour,
 He felt, and strove against, the baneful pow'r.
 Anxious, his circuit's toilsome task to close,
 . . . His sinking faculties, he urg'd
 Beyond reaction."

Five days after his arrival home his father passed away. Adversity compels Eugenius to leave college and return to Lancaster. He takes up the study of law, but after six months in the home of an eminent attorney, a devoted

friend of his father, he finds that Blackstone had no charm for him. He gave up law for medicine.

"Two sons of Æsculapius flourished then;

Brave gen'rous Iland and philosophic Kuhn;
This was Germania's—that Hibernia's son."

He pays a fine tribute to General Hand, who took him into his home. He says of him:

"And tho' he moved in an exalted sphere:
To every child of want, he bow'd his ear.
No office of the sick, with him too mean—
His greatness in humility was seen!
Oft has he left the brilliant social hall,
Foregone its pleasures at affliction's call;
And, with that hand, long us'd the sword to wield,
In what the world, misnomers, glory's field;
His well taught skill chirurgical would prove,
Temper'd alike with fortitude and love."

He was with him for one year when the Whiskey Insurrection broke out and both answered their country's call in its suppression.

"The troops of Pennsylvania on were led
By ardent Mifflin, then her lawful head.

"Thro' many a staring village did they pass,
And many a smile they got from many a lass;
For, Reader, be this secret to thee known
As, 'Saints in crape are two-fold saints in lawn.'
So men, tho' bold enough a fort to storm,
Are still but *men*—without their uniform.
This makes them twice as brave, to female view;
Which, when encamped, or on a march, will do."

Of the Whiskey Insurrection, he says:

"March follows march, in bloodless enterprise
No foe appears—but every rebel flies
As loyalty advances—save a few
That know not where to flee or what to do:
These are secur'd and under proper guard.
Sent to receive their merited reward.
Thus ended the campaign, with toil, replete
And thus rebellion suffer'd a defeat.
By simply—marching a few thousand men
To PITTSBURG—and then—marching back again!

On the homeward tramp while the troops were marching thro' roads of

mud and slush a frightened deer broke through the ranks. Eugenius, who had been on guard the night before and had his musket loaded (no doubt it was a good Lancaster-made one, Captain Dillin might tell us) pursued without leave of absence. He pursued too far and lost his way. He wandered until nightfall when he saw a light in a huntsman's cottage. Here he stayed all night and fortunately the huntsman knew where the camp was and sent his son as guide to lead him back "giving him for breakfast venison steak and chestnut coffee" served by the huntsman's pretty daughter. The young guide, bearing a bag of venison, of which the Captain and other officers were the recipients, warded off a reprimand and the affair was treated as a huge joke.

Eugenius returned to his preceptor, General Hand, and applied his mind to the study of medicine. But the General being advanced in years and wishing to retire—

"Near the city purchased a retreat
 Call'd '*Rockford*'—a romantic country seat—
 With much of nature left, his time to employ,
 And much of art, at leisure to enjoy:
 The winding *Conestoga* kiss'd its shore,
 And, for the tribute, rich alluvion bore.
 Thither, retiring from the busy town,
 His practice he declin'd and sat him down."

REMOVAL TO PHILADELPHIA—ARRANGEMENTS—AND DERANGEMENTS.

Although it was with aching heart that he was compelled to leave his preceptor and friend

"Yet rich in buoyant spirits and in hope

 He left, resignedly, this second HOME,
 Loath to anticipate his future doom.
 For '*res angusta*' scarcely would allow
 That he to the metropolis should go;
 Yet, being his preceptor's last advice,
 He deem'd it best—whate'er might be the price."

He thereupon made arrangements with his guardian, by whom a sum due by bond was paid. It wasn't very much, but Eugenius resolved:

"Right carefully to husband every cent.
 Of so much foresight did he seem possess'd,
 That none who did not know him, would have guess'd
 What brittle stuff compos'd his resolution——"

for

" having fix'd upon a time for starting
 He thought a little cantico at parting,
 With some of his companions, could not harm.

So kept it up awhile, till somewhat warm.
 And as the custom is, when wine had enter'd,
 And snug was in the throne of reason centered;
 It turn'd her out of doors; and soon made way
 For overheated passions to bear sway.
 These must the pabulum appropriate find;
 And what more suited to the abject mind,
 Than cards, and dice—the radicals of evil—
 The art and text book of 'Nick Ben,' the devil!
 These by some men of wits were introduc'd."

By all of which we see that Sunday Schools were not the only places of resort for young men of Lancaster. As this is his "Good-by" to Lancaster for a long while we have given it full space. Most sad to relate Eugenius played for deep stakes and lost—

"found his treasure ebbing fast
 And to retrieve it, made a desp'rate cast
 If possible the shining board to sweep.
 At which he stole an avaricious peep:
 And cried: 'Fortuna favet Fortibus!'
 But soon perceived: 'Non stulto, sortibus:'"

And then he finds that all his plans, arranged with such exceeding care, are as empty as his exchequer. Repentance, deep and contrite, comes too late and shame and remorse and despair are his, but the next day he takes passage for Philadelphia.

The journey of those olden days seems strange to-day:

"Time passed unheeded, as the rapid car
 Conveyed him onward, till he saw from far,
 The lofty spires of Philadelphia rise:
 To sadden—not rejoice—his aching eyes.
 Quick o'er the time-proof bridge, impetuous pass'd
 The bounding stage-coach; till the steeds at last,
 Panting, and sweating, to the goal arriv'd,
 Where Dunwoody the weary guests receiv'd."

A former schoolmate helped him find a boarding place with two Quaker dames who came to be very fond of him and of this place he says:

"had he sought
 The city through none better had he got.
 Neatness herself might be an inmate there
 Nor fear her dress, to soil with dusty chair."

And Eugenius was apparently very gay—he sang songs and played the violin and joked, at which the good dames

"e'en would laugh until their sides did shake."

In Philadelphia he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Barton, but lack of funds together with a taste for adventure led him, after nine months, to seek a position as sailor on a merchant ship. His friend tried to persuade him against this decision, but he was not to be driven from his purpose and in a short while he finds himself a "foremast hand" on the brig *SUSANNA*. His friend the Captain, whose name was Maxwell and who had also tried to dissuade him, says:

"I'll take you—but I say you may depend on't
If I don't make a sailor of you, boy,
I'll know e'er we come back the reason why."

The experiences of this journey were truly wonderful and read like a most exaggerated tale of adventure—the shipwreck off Bermuda—their miraculous escape—the meeting with a privateer which twice they bluffed by turning broadside and pretending to give a full volley when all the arms they had were two horse pistols and a rusty sword. Yet at their warlike front:

"E'en less had done: The panic stricken foe
Made off as speedily as he could go."

only to return again under cover of night. Eugenius, discovering this, gave the alarm and the same strategy with louder shouting of commands from the Captain sent them scurrying, this time not to return.

On board the brig *Susanna* was a jolly tar named Bill Harris, a deserter from the British warship *Bellona*. While busy on the deck of the *Susanna* Harris sees the *Bellona* in the Harbor and is compelled to hide. On shore later he is recognized and chased. He escapes to the brig but officers are sent on board to search. They fail to find his hiding place, mainly, the story tells us, because the Captain, although he had no guns, did have rum enough, which proved safer and more effective.

The wreck of the *Yawl* in Jamaica Harbor, on which were Eugenius and three other volunteers, again endangered his life and convinced him of another "miraculous escape."

The British Ship of War *Sovereign* was cruising in the Waters of Jamaica just as the *Susanna* appeared in the harbor, and

"Espied and with her thunder brought her too
Enquired her destiny—o'er hauled her crew
Then left her safe her voyage to pursue."

Evidently on this occasion Bill Harris was again safely hidden. This incident shows that England had begun her Impressment Acts.

Eventually the brig gets back into port in Philadelphia and in Eugenius's Settlement with Captain Maxwell he finds he has overdrawn his wages. After he pays the balance he starts for Lancaster.

"Tracing his well-known haunts of pleasure o'er,
His list'ning friends with wonder heard the tale
Of his adventures—"

Those who had his best interests at heart knowing that Eugenius was still longing to resume sailor life entreated him not to do so. Listening to their advice, he returns to his last preceptor and again takes up the study of medicine.

A MOST UNPLEASING CHAPTER.

A most unpleasant chapter follows, in which for two years his college life is but a series of wild and dissolute escapades. And yet he hoped that his name and station would win him his degree. He was doomed to disappointment, for, summoned by the Dean to appear before the faculty, he was made to understand that he had not passed his tests and would not receive his diploma. The Dean counselled him to study one more Year. Necessity compelled him to reject this counsel and without a diploma he located at Middletown, where he started the practice of medicine. He practiced here successfully for six months, so much so that a jealous rival, also one without a diploma, lured him to a more distant field, while securing the Middletown field for himself.

In Middletown, however, he met the lady whom he wished to make his wife, but his mode of life had been such that the lady's guardian was inclined to refuse his consent. Hearing tales of his dissolute habits the guardian removed her to a distant place.

IN ELIZABETHTOWN.

Eugenius moved to Elizabethtown of which he says:

"Hail village of Elizabeth, all hail!
Thy hills, thy huts, thy barns, and inns prevail
With potent charm, o'er the enraptured Bard.
To sound thy name abroad—else never heard—
Now with EUGENIUS, shall thy fame descend
Secure, thro' time—e'en to the world's last end!
Yea, dipping thence—If *Symmes* be in the right,
Astound each quizzing central *troglydite*;
And with *new* LAURELS to thy source emerge.

Here with Germania's sons and daughters
He sold advice and medicated waters
And pills and powders; mended legs and arms
And heal'd or tried to heal, most other harms."

I will mention one incident here which had more far reaching results and affected his life more than all the others.

"'Twas said above
That the dear object of Eugenius' love
Had from his presence, thro' distrust, been hurried:
But happily, she was not dead nor buried."

A few weeks after her disappearance

“ A fam'd review,
Of soldiering there was at *Hummelstown*
(For *Euphony* the Bard notes this *town down*) ”

Eugenius had some very minor office in the infantry

“ Where well his part he played from first to last
So, after the fatigue and dust of war,
He with a friend did to an inn repair.”

Over their wine they pledged each to his sweetheart and

“ That when so e'er the blissful time should come
When *either*, for a *bride* should leave his home
The *other*—be the notice but *one* day
Or distance e'er so great—without delay,
Would as the groomsman, bear him company.”

Eugenius promptly forgot this pledge, but a short time later his friend recalled it to mind and claimed its performance. He had to travel eighty miles to do so, which he did and there found his own lady love.

Remembering, no doubt, the old adage “ A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush ” he made good use of his opportunity and persuaded her to marry him the next day, which after debating with herself through a sleepless night she consented to and the following day the ceremony was performed.

The journey home of the young bride and groom is rather interesting (and recalls somewhat the very interesting paper of last month by Mr. Magee, “ Rafts and Rafting on the Susquehanna ”). It had rained so incessantly that it was impossible to travel over the roads. The Susquehanna torrents also are mentioned as a barrier.

“ No long delay succeeds, for soon the raft,
(A clumsy, broad, unseemly kind of craft,
Composed of floating logs, lash'd side by side,
On which some rough board platforms, long and wide,
Were piun'd secure, while a huge pond'rous oar,
Grae'd stem and stern, each thirty feet or more)
The advent'rous pair was ready to receive,
With what small knick-knacks their good friends should give,
And bear adown the rapid, dang'rous current
Of the majestic river, without warrant,
Or e'en much hope, of landing safe and sound.
To tenant their awaiting holy ground.
Yet, down came raft, like porpoise, tumbling o'er
Waves, drifting, rocks, and whirlpools near the shore,
Till, coax'd by oarsmen's artifice, she popp'd
'Gainst a soft shelving headland, and was stopp'd,
Just where 'twas most convenient to debark.
And the tir'd voyagers forsook their ark:
And bag and baggage with themselves well stow'd

In rustic vehicle they trac'd the road
Which to their long-expectant cottage leads."

There was not enough money in Elizabethtown, although he worked hard at his profession, whereupon he moved to Columbia. Here things began to brighten for he was among his friends. He evidently, however, was one who could not stand prosperity, for his biographer tells a most woeful tale of dissolute habits returning and drink and cards once more prove his ruin. The story is rather horrible, so we will pass it; but it reached a climax in the death of his son and this turned the father's mind to better things and this time the reformation was sincere.

"Then followed steady habits at his heels
The worth of which none knows, save him who feels.

And through the kindness of his friends he was again on the way to prosperity.

"Yet there was to his comfort one alloy."

His friend the bard reminds him that, having begun his duties as practitioner without a diploma, he was nothing more than an upper kind of quack doctor, whereupon against the advice of his friends he gave up his present prospects and repaired to the University to get his diploma, which he did after five months of Herculean labor. But he had won his diploma at a most serious cost for another man had stepped into his place and he was forced to give up much that he had earned by hard toil and was forced to sell his home at a great loss. It gave a religious turn to his mind. He removed to Philadelphia, where he became a Methodist minister. Under the "Progress of Eugenius" we find him progressing through Quakerism and finally to Swedenborgianism. He had

"Enter'd upon the stage of life anew
Sought and obtained new friends and serv'd them too—
With zeal; nor did he cease to serve his God."

Finally as a sort of apologia he says:

"Poets like Critics all have vanity
Yet e'en these extracts much the author fears
May cost some blushes, for they cost Eugenius tears."

I will close with the Dedications. There are two and they are of much interest:

"TO MRS. SARAH BETHEL

"Eldest Daughter of the late

"GENERAL EDWARD HAND,

"LANCASTER.

"The Author, with sentiments more elevated than flattery knows, first dedicates this little volume: happy, even thus humbly, to commemorate the generosity of her illustrious and venerated sire, the author's first preceptor in Medicine, and SECOND FATHER.

" May she long continue the representative of his virtues: and in eternity may she enjoy their reward.

" PHILADELPHIA, 1828.

" TO MRS. MARY YORKE,

" Widow of the late

" SAMUEL YORKE, ESQUIRE

" PHILADELPHIA.

" This work is also dedicated, by one who has experienced, both from herself and from her much lamented husband, such evidences of disinterested friendship, as death alone can eradicate from the grateful memory of

" THE AUTHOR.

" PHILADELPHIA, 1828."

Minutes of December Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., December 3, 1920.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held their regular monthly meeting in their auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building this evening at the regular hour, 7:30 o'clock. The President, Judge, C. I. Landis, officiated.

The minutes of the November meeting were read and approved.

The Librarian, Mr. Harry Stehman, Jr., being absent, the Librarian's report was read by the Secretary and is as follows:

During the past month the donations to the Historical Society consisted of:

- I. The Cambridge Historical Proceedings of January to October, 1916.
- II. Jewish Historical Society Publications, 1920.
- III. Journal of American History 1918 and 1919 numbers.

Respectfully submitted.

HARRY STEHMAN, JR.

Lancaster, Pa., December 3, 1920.

Report of Treasurer is as follows:
1920.

Nov. 5. To Balance on hand.....	\$1,322.89
To Receipt from Dues.....	20.00
To Receipt from Certificate of Deposit, with interest to date, as per enclosed ticket.....	864.77
	<u>\$2,207.66</u>
By New Era bill	\$ 8.24
By \$2,200 U. S. Liberty 4th Registered 4½ per cent. Bonds, as per bill submitted.....	1,892.81
Dec. 3. By Balance in Treasury.....	306.61
	<u>\$2,207.66</u>

Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Receipt for Liberty Bonds received.

The Treasurer having been unexpectedly called out of town, the report was read by Mr. John L. Summy, Assistant Secretary.

The Treasurer presented the following bills for payment.

The purchase of \$2,200 Registered Liberty Loan Bonds, \$1,892.81.

New Era Publishing Co., \$93.99.

Mrs. Gertrude Wiley, \$5.00.

These bills were approved and the Secretary was instructed to write orders for same and enter the report on the minutes.

The recommendation of the Librarian, Mr. Henry Stehman, at the November meeting that a bookcase be purchased and placed in the main room downstairs for the accommodation of excess valuable material was presented for consideration and it was referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Four applications for membership were presented:

Mr. Howard M. Hoffman, New Holland, Pa.

Rev. R. H. Brennecke, Jr., pastor Moravian Church, city.

Miss Marguerite Albright, Maytown, Pa.

Mr. Edgar L. Matterer, 121 East Lemon Street, city.

Under the rules these names were deferred for action to the regular meeting one month hence.

The nomination of officers for the ensuing year was next in order and the present officers with the exception of those who had passed away during the year were renominated.

President, Hon. Charles I. Landis.

Vice Presidents, F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D., H. Frank Eshleman.

Recording Secretary, Adaline B. Spindler.

Corresponding Secretary, Adaline B. Spindler.

Assistant Secretary, John L. Summy.

Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter.

Librarians, Harry L. Stehman, Miss Helen E. Meyers.

Executive Committee, L. B. Herr, D. F. Magee, Esq., Mrs. Sarah D. Carpenter, Miss Virginia Clark, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, D. B. Landis, Prof. H. H. Beck, Geo. F. K. Erisman, I. C. Arnold, Esq., Wm. F. Worner.

Auditing Committee, L. B. Herr, I. C. Arnold, Esq., John L. Summy.

An invitation was received by the Historical Society from the Moravian Church, who are holding their one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary in celebration of the founding of their church in Lancaster, to the Monday evening (Historical Evening) session, beginning at 7:30. The Rev. Prof. W. N. Schwartz, Ph.D., of Bethlehem, Pa., to speak on "The Beginnings of the Lancaster Congregation"; The Rev. Max Hark, D.D., to speak on "Some Historical Reminiscences"; Rev. Dr. George W. Richards, "The Contribution of the Moravian Church to Protestant Christianity." The invitation was received and the Society expressed its appreciation of the courtesy.

Mr. Eshleman called attention to the error in the paragraphs of the daily newspapers announcing the sale of some William Penn furniture, which he declared was not authentic. The Society appointed him to write an account correcting the erroneous statements.

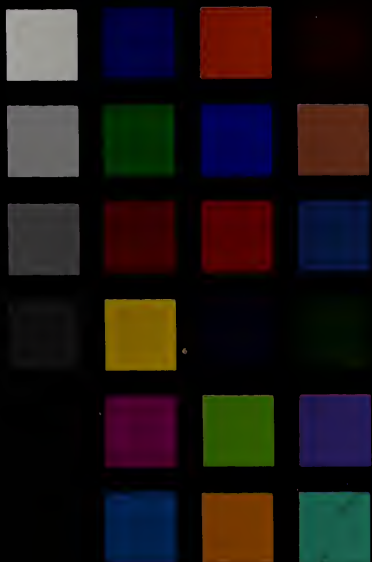
Other articles were called to the attention of the Society, notably one by the Secretary as occurring in a most excellent little booklet put out by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which it states that George Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States in Philadelphia, whereas the fact is that Washington took the oath of office in New York on the balcony of the building called Federal Hall, on Wall street. His second inaugural, however, took place in the Senate Chamber of the State House, corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. The State House is called by some historians the Federal Building.

There were two short papers prepared for the evening, entitled "John

Vogan of Voganville," written by Mr. Howard M. Hoffman, of New Holland, and read by Mr. H. Frank Eshleman; the second, "The Life of Eugénies Laude Watts," being an outline with excerpts from the poem written by Edwin Augustus Atlee, M.D., Philadelphia. This paper was prepared and read by Miss Adaline Spindler. Both papers were well received. A discussion followed each and a vote of appreciation and thanks was extended to all contributors.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,
Secretary.

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